HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 53,183—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 23, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th May	PERSIA	7951	......	......
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
18th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
25th „	PENINSULAR	5294	......	......
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6525
9th „	EGYPT	7912	......	......
16th „	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10500
23rd „	ORIENTAL	5284	......	......
30th „	OCEANA	6610	AUSTRALIA	6901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	......	......
13th „	VICTORIA	6522	MONGOLIA	9505
20th „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
27th „	OCEANA	6610	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent, intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

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LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 2nd June, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June 1904
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th May 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY 27th May, or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch, Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE. AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,300 tons on or about TUESDAY, 31st May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th June, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,700 tons, on or about 25th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 22nd May, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.
LEVANZO	5,000	......	15th July 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, MAY. 14.

THIS EVENING Messrs. ARDESHIR'S Premises were packed with Ladies and Gentlemen of all nationalities to witness the prize drawing. The shop was artistically arranged and illuminated by electric lamps. Mr. Ardeshir thanked the public for their patronage in the past and observing that other respectable firms were actually imitating his style and principles of business; he wished success to them and hoped that like him they would carry out their business with fairness and secure the confidence of the public. At Mr. Ardeshir's next Drawing Sterling Silver Studs at Rs. 2 and at Rs. 3 will be given with the Prize tickets free of charge as usual. The NEXT DRAWING will be on the 13th AUGUST and TICKETS will be CLOSED on the 6th AUGUST. After refreshments the gathering dispersed. The first prize of Rs 2,000 fell to No. 36 held by Mr T J Reilly, Ruby Merchant, Rangoon, Rs 200 fell to No. 5985, Bhikaiji Sheriarji Bhamsha Kharaswar, Broach Rs 100 fell to No. 9585 held by the well known charitable order, the Little Sisters of the Poor, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, Ladies and several gentlemen of all nationalities won prizes and were paid on the spot. The remaining prizes fell all over India. The public actually witnessed the drawing and were much pleased with the fairness with which it was conducted.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

DEALERS IN
ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES,
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,
Do. MORTADELLAS
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE, OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

"PIVERFELL"
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO.
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SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

McDOWELL & CO'S, LIMITED.

"LIGHT OF ASIA"

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India,

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose), Calamatta (Greek) Olives in Tins. All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Muscatel Raisins and Italian Oranges.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody, is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, E[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TO DUNKIRK AND HAVRE.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS.

S. S. "DJIBOUTI," 4563 Tons, will SAIL for above PORTS about 9th June. Has splendid accommodation for FIRST CLASS passengers cabins on deck. Electric light. French cuisine and wine free. Fare Rupees 400 per adult.

Apply to

JAMES MACKINTOSK AND CO.
Agents.

Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire de Navigation a vapeur,
20th May, 1904.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "PERSIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via Karachi, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent,-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY CLUB.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS are hereby reminded that the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club, takes place THIS EVENING, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
HARRY W WILLIAMS,
Hon, Secretary.

21st May, 1904.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION ADVERTISED to be held at the Company's Stores Depot at Nagpur, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, has been POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, 1904, 6-30 A.M.

By Order of the Agent & Chief Engineer,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper.

Kargpur, 18th May, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POST of LADY SUPERINTENDENT Female Training College, Baroda and INSPECTRESS of Girls' Schools in the State is to be FILLED UP for a period of 2 years.

Those qualified for the work may apply before 10th June, stating their qualifications and past service with copies of testimonials. In the Training College the female pupils have to be taught a three years further, course in Gujarati after their completing the ordinary Gujarati VIth Standard Course. For inspection it will be necessary to travel in the Districts.

Applications stating terms may be sent up to,

THE VIDYADHIKARI,
Baroda State.

Baroda, May, 1904.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

"GREEN'S RESTAURANT and MANSIONS," occupying an area 2,880 1-9 square yards at the Apollo Bunder, Bombay, held on a 99 years' Lease (from 1st November, 1909) from the Port Trustees, also the Soda Water Machinery, etc. Fittings and Furniture of the Restaurant and Provision business (including Billiard Tables, Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, Platedware, Linen, etc.,) and the Goodwill of the Restaurant and business of "W. B. Green and Co.," Provision Merchants and Caterers, etc, (established 1838), together with the right to the use of the name of "W. B. Green and Co.," which is to be SOLD with the Stock-in-Trade on hand at the completion of the purchase as a going concern.

The Executor of the late Mr. W. B. Green (who was at his death the Sole Proprietor), is prepared to receive OFFERS FOR THE PURCHASE of the above on or before 30th June, 1904.

Particulars and conditions of Sale and Form of Agreement for purchase with particulars as to the rental, and as to the business can be obtained on application to Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Solicitors for the Executor.

The business will be sold as a going concern, and the Stock-in-Trade will be taken over by the purchaser at a valuation.

The Mansions provide seven First-class Residential Flats including the Manager's Quarters occupied by Europeans exclusively.

The building was designed by, and erected under the supervision of, Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, and was completed in 1900, and contains a lift in thorough working order, also and Oil Engine (5 Brake horse power by Ruston and Proctor) also a Dynamo and well.

If desired arrangements can be made with the Executor who has been connected with the business for 26 years past to continue his management.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1904.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Solicitors for the Executor of the late W. B. Green, deceased.

MOTOR CAR SPIRIT
PETROL

Imported by the

ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED.

BOMBAY,
RETAIL AGENT
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
Opposite Grahams Buildings.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS.

A HANDBOOK OF THE ORDINARY DIALECT OF THE TAMIL LANGUAGE. By the Rev. G. U. POPE, M.A., D.D. Seventh Edition, 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d, net.

The last of the Two Series of Translations.

THE SACRED BOOKS OF THE EAST. Translated by various Oriental Scholars and edited by F. MAX MULLER. Vol. xlviii. THE VEDANTA-SUTRAS with the Commentary by Râmânuga, Translated by GEORGE THIBAUT. Part III, 8vo, cloth, 25s.

London HENRY FROWDE, Oxford University Press Warehouse, Amen Corner, E. C.

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CAPITAL (paid up).................Rs. 15,00,000
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

BAY RUM AND GLYCERINE HAIR WASH.—For renewing and strengthening the Hair, promoting the growth and preventing its falling off, keeps the Hair soft, silky and clean. Per bot. Re. 1-12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 44, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED Experienced and influential SUGAR BROKER. None but fully qualified men need apply. Box "No. 923 M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—1st, 2nd and 3rd FLOORS and GODOWNS all newly-made up for Offices or Residence. Apply on Premises, 14-22 Tamarind Lane, Fort.

TO BE LET.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS. House No. 22-24, above the Mercantile Bank, Rampart Row, Fort. For particulars apply to Mr. RATANSHAW DADABHAI, care of Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co, Opposite to Old Docks Fort.

REDUCED for THIS MONTH.—The SIMPLEX "WATER COOLER" which cools water or any liquid without ice in two minutes. Reduced: German Silver, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4; Zinc, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-4—R. D. MEHRA, Lahore.

WEST & Co., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission Agents, Bombay, undertake work of all kinds:—STEVEDORING, PROCURING and SUPPLYING all kinds of Goods and Material.

PUNKAH PULLEYS.—The Simplex is the most perfect and the Cheapest Silent Punkah Pulley in the market. It requires no oil or attention for more than a year and will outlast a dozen other cheap pulleys. Price Rs. 3. Liberal Trade Discount to Wholesale Dealers. Sole Manufacturers, C. JOST and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1848.

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Policies issued (Net).........4,748 for £1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period ....£ 324,733
Annual Income £1,311,091
Assets £8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Thaiping, Medan, Deli (Sumatra), Ipoh (Perak), Singapore, Kwala Lumpor, Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Manila, Cebu (Philli-pines), Hongkong, Foochow, Saigon, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Eliya, Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL................£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C

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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road. Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
" 12 " 5 " p. a.
" 2 years 5½ " p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a. compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

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For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.................. " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.............. 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Manager,

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CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

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" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debentures Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

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Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

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London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER. Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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Per Annum ....Rs.	12	Per Annum ....Rs.	15
Half-yearly .... "	6	Half-yearly .... "	7-8
Quarterly .... "	3	Quarterly .... "	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 23, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 25th Inst at 2 P. M. in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard Mazagon—

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, etc., consisting of old canvas sails canvas cutting, old flags old ropes, platedware, brass, copper, lead, and old iron chairs wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches broken glass and crockeryware boats, Europe rope brass fittings knives carpets, old wood and iron blocks iron wire iron yards iron pipe flat and spring steel and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay customs duty etc., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of Auction.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23th May, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Household furniture, such as dining table, chairs, easy chairs, dressing and wash hand tables, almyrah, cupboards, large size camera, sewing machines on stands, Chubb's iron safe on stand, single door iron safes, clock work, fans, books, photographic dark room.

1 lot dinner service, carriage lamps, copper utensils cake moulds, picture frames, lamps, trunk, &c.

1 full size camera with slide by Horn and Thornthwaite,
1 D B C F B L gun by A Hollis and Son.
1 Singer's hand sewing machine.

On account and at the risk of the concerned ex s. s. Massilia.—

& W 1264—263—64—2 cases each 20 gross boxes, each 1,000 assorted eyelets.

On account and at the risk of Hussanally Rujabally of Phul Gully, ex s. s. Hispania.—

S K R C 1438—1438—1 case velvet fents.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hussanally Abdulally and Co, Municipal Contractors Phul Gully.

1 bale containing 12 pump butts.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 gent's "Swift" bicycle.
1 rubber tyred office shigram.
1 second hand double seated brougham.
1 light rubber tyred victoria.
1 English rubber tyred light dogcart.
1 roll 41 feet carriage rubber tyre (North British make).
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Queen's Road, opposite the Marine Lines Station, the handsome household furniture, glassware crockery platedware, books, D. B. fowling piece by W Cashmore, swords, daggers, sword sticks, Chinese fur coat, handsome pictures, nearly new patern leather English harness by Henry Peat of London, single harness by Peat walnut wood single cot and marble top table, mahogany large wardrobe in 3 pieces &c the property of Lt-Col J. K. Kanga I. M. D.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly, (Tramway Line), Parel Road, opposite Sir Thakis Topen's bungalow, the valuable and handsome teak wood and blackwood household furniture, made to order such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, large in box, marble top table and teapoys, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined plush, jar dinnirs, cabinet, pictures, carpets table and hanging lamps, cottage piano, plate bound nearly new benjo box, single and double bedsteads, mahogany dressing and wash hand tables by maple and Co, London, chest of drawers, mirror door almira, large stone, revolving top office table with Chubb's lock, platedware, glassware and crockery, etc, the property of J. E. WOOD, Esq, going up country.

Catalogues will published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Crosby House, 2nd floor, Ormiston Road, Apollo Reclamation, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture platedware, crockery and glassware, mahogany square pianoforte, iron safe lady's bicycle, windproof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of C. SCHULTZ Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sergent House, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Dantra House, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs marble top dressing and wash-hand table first rate picture and oleographs, one handsome sweettoned ebonized cottage piano, in very good order, dresden and terracotta figures, Bink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Singapore cane chairs, marble clocks, iron safe, 21 days plate glass square brass clock, striking half hour and hour, sewing machine, Persian carpets, copper utensils, baba perambulators, bicycles, &c. &c., the property of C. B. McDONALD Esq, Assistant Collector of Income Tax.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p m, Messrs BENNET and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Maraya Hill, Mazagon, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, dining table and chirs sideboard and dumb waiters, drawing room sofas and chairs hall cabinets rich carpets, table ornaments, wall hanging and hall lamps brass and iron single and double bedstead, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, rich pictures, one "Schaeffer and Schneider" square piano, teapoy and table, copper utensils one lot choice and plants in tubs and pots &c, &c, the property of H. WADHAM Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE S. S. "AKBAR."

On MONDAY, the 13th June next at 2 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to closed partnership account,

The s s "Akbars," formerly known as "Nederlanden Charje," of 2,244 gross and 1,414 nett tonnage as she now lies in the harbour at Cross Island with her tackle, apparel, furniture &c, she was built in 1883 and has an engine of 216 nominal horse power.

Now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1904.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIE
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND
MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,
OF LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF
RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Bombay, July, 1903.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 2.

SECURITIES—		
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£90 7-16	= — 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£97	= + 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 5-8	= — 1-4
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 7-16	= — 1-8
3 months hence	25 5-16	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	55 1-8	= — 3-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·10 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin "	20·39 1-2	= — 3-4
New York Demand	4·86 5-8	= — 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 per cent	= do
6 " " "	2 1-4 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 1-8 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	1 1-4 per cent	= do

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11 7-16. A.-M., firm.

METALS.
Copper Braziers £67-10s.
Yellow metal 61-4.
Para Rubber 4-10 3-4 Value.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1, 29 1-2 M.-J. Done.
White Delhi 28 5-8. J.-J. Done. } firmer.
White Karachi 27 1-2. M.-J. Done.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 33 M.-J. Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore 33 1-4 M.-J. Done. } firm.
Brown 29 3-4. M.-J. Done.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 32 3-8 J.-A. Done, firm.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 6 7-8.

ARRIVALS.—
Steamers—Castello, Istrar.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000. Spot 7·36—2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 12,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Holidays in Liverpool until Tuesday.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·03 — 2	6·93 — 2	6·94 — 2
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·72 — 2	6·21 — 2	5·98 — 1
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·91 — 1	5·88 — 1	5·87 — 1

Receipts at U. S. Ports	8,000
Do. last year	7,400
Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Do. do Continent	1,000

In New York—

Spot	13·15 — 25
Futures, month of July	12·80 — 35
Do. do. December	10·78 — 29

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 — 1-4
Futures, month of, Aug.	12·32 — 42
Do. do. Nov.	10·59 — 26
Tone at close	barely steady.

	Bales.
Weeks receipts of cotton at U S ports	26,000
" exports to Great Britain	26,000
" to Continent	11,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	320,000
" " interior ports	160,000

Stock of cotton in Liverpool 582,000 Bales.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 70,000
Gold "	£ 40,000
Silver to Calcutta	£110,000
Gold "	£10,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 20th May, 1904 :—

Cotton	6,925 bales.
Wheat	43,141 cwts.
Linseed	25,770 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	16,776 "
Gingellyseed	1,383 "
Poppyseed	5,547 "
Groundnuts	70 "
Castorseed	1,987 "
Rice	3,408 "
Myrabollams	4,548 "
Cottonseed	11,522 "
Mowraseed	5
Gram	2,228 "
Joowar	2,272 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, SATURDAY MAY 21.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 7-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170 1-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		131
Shanghai	30	do	do	182
Japan	30	do	do	148

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone quiet

Cash	Rs. 97-13
1st Settlement 31st May	" 97-12
2nd do 30th June	" 97-8

Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 19th May 4 do
Bank of Bengal do 19th May 4 do
Bank of Madras do 17th May 6 do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady			
Ready	5	5	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	13	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	3	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	6	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet			
Ready	5	5	0
Castorseed—Tone steady			
Ready	20	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet
Soft red Ahmedabad, Rs. 28
Club, No. 1 ....Rs. 27-8
Hard Red ....Rs. 24-8

COTTON.—Markets closed in Liverpool and Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet.
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownuggar	steady
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 7-16
3 per cent Rentes	97
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 5-8
Bar Silver	25 7-16

BANK OF RENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th May, 1904, as compared with the statement of 10th May, 1904:—

	May 10. Rs.	A.	P.	May 17. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid-up	1,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,21,50,000	0	0	1,21,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	8,80,76,067	1	10	1,65,76,929	3	11
Other Deposits, &c	,72,31,429	2	0	8,93,65,872	5	7
Bank Post Bills, &c	2,82,078	5	0	9,71,557	0	6
Sundries	25,81,808	7	6	27,01,289	10	9
Rs...	14,06,21,378	0	4	14,20,64,639	4	9
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,11,16,199	14	7	1,10,84,363	14	7
Other Authorised Investments	67,55,715	12	8	62,41,225	12	8
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	3,41,21,528	3	0	3,44,56,650	13	11
Accounts of Credit on do	1,59,47,568	0	4	1,63,79,304	0	3
Bills discounted, &c	2,77,50,730	9	8	2,87,38,035	1	5
Balance with other Banks	12,03,720	12	4	15,05,689	14	2
Bullion						
Dead Stock	18,07,404	11	9	18,07,717	6	7
Stamps	13,069	2	1	12,701	8	2
Sundries	9,44,770	6	7	9,37,928	3	5
	9,96,63,976	9	0	10,11,57,716	11	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,96,82,970	5	10	2,17,81,626	11	9
Do. at Branches	2,12,74,431	1	6	1,91,25,295	13	10
Rs...	14,06,21,378	0	4	14,20,64,639	4	9

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Government Balance at Head Office	4,08,970	Decrease
Do. at Branches	10,90,171	Do
Other Deposits	21,34,413	Increase
Post Bills	6,89,479	Do.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	5,46,326	Decrease
Loans	2,32,122	Increase
Accounts of Credit	4,31,736	Do.
Mercantile Bills	9,82,048	Increase
Cash at Head Office	20,98,755	Do.
Do. at Branches	21,49,436	Decrease

THE retention of about 2,000 troops temporarily in Somaliland is apparently a precautionary measure pending news regarding the intentions of the Mullah. Their presence will prevent a panic among the friendly tribes at any rate, though the behaviour of these during the campaign has not been at all satisfactory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DAVIDSON—May 1 at Winscomb Southend wife of Capt R V Davidson late Indian Service of a Daughters

MARRIAGES.

ASHBURNHAM—BERNARD—April 26 at St Mary Abbots Church Kensington L Ashburnham to Rosalie Winifred daughter of the late T Barnard

CAYZER—STANCOMB—April 28 at St Paul's Knightsbridge A B T lieutenant Royal Navy son of Sir C Cayzer M P to Inadaughter of W Stancomb

CHITTY—GRANT—April 30 at St Stephen's Church South Dulwhich Capt A W Chitty 126th Beloochistan Inf son of General W T Chitty Bombay Staff Corps to Isabella Kathleen daughter of Brig Surg G Grant Indian Medical Service (retired)

CHRISTOPHER—STAINES—April 30 at St Mary Abbots C D Christopher captain Army Service Corps to Lucy Frances daughter of the late J F Staines M D

COLSTON—DUDDELL—April 28 at the Guards chapel Wellington Barracks E M Colston Grenadier Guards to Blanche Gladys daughter of the late G D Smithers

HAYES-SADLER—RHODES—April 30 at St Peter's Church Eaton Square A Hayes-Sadler commander Royal Navy son of Col Sir J Hayes-Sadler K C M G to Alice Fairfax daughter of Lieut-Col F Rhodes

JOHNSON FERGUSON—MC LAREN—April 23 at St Margaret's Westminster E A son of J E Johnson Ferguson to Elsie Dorcth a daughter of Sir C B McLaren Bart K C M P

MACPHERSON GRANT—KENNARD—April 27 at St Peter's Eaton Square A son of Sir G Macpherson Grant to Hester Charlotte daughter of the late A C Kennard

PIM—THOMPSON—April 27 at the Parish Church Grantham Major J Pim late Lincolnshire Regt son of the late Capt J Pym Royal Tyrone Fusiliers to Violet May daughter of J G Thompson

TRAVERS—ROBSON—April 28 at St Thomas's Church Rhyl H C Travers R A to Julia Elizabeth daughter of the late J Robson.

DEATHS.

BECKETT—April 28 at Winton Hollow Wimbledon J F Beckett late staff commander Royal Navy aged 87.

DUFFUS—May 1 at Daleham Gardens Hampstead J Duffus late of Calcutta aged 54.

HAINES—May 1 at Westmill Ware Leila H Haines daughter of the late Col and Hon Mrs Haines aged 43.

HATT NOBLE—April 27 at Leckhampstead Reigate widow of the late Major Gen W Hatt Noble R E.

HOARE—April 30 at Sydney Bitterne Sir O'B Hoare Bart aged 75.

HORNE—April 24 at Beech Hurst Tunbridge Wells widow of the late C Horne Esq Bengal Civil Service and daughter of the late C Macsween B C S aged 75

KNOX—April 25 at Chesterleigh Boscombe Hants Lady Louisa Georgiana Knox widow of the late Capt J C Knox and sister of the late H J Reuben third Earl of Portarlington.

LIPSCOMB—April 27 the Rev H C Lipscomb honorary canon of Durham for 57 years vicar of Staindrop Darlington aged 89.

MANNERS—May 2 at Glenthorne Crawley Sussex Col R A Manners late the Royal Scots Regt aged 69.

MARGARY—April 30 at Chartham Park East Grinstead Sarah Clementina daughter of the late Major A R Margary 5th Regt.

NORMAN—May 2 at Redcliffe Square Caroline widow of the late H Norman formerly of the 10th Hussars aged 73.

PATERSON—April 28 at Belair Ayr N B widow of Major Paterson late of 7th Hussars and Queen's Own Royal Glasgow Yeomanry aged 91.

RICE—April 27 at Cheam Rev C H Rice B D rector of the parish since 1867 aged 71.

STEWARD—May 2 at Bovery Tracey South Devon Lieu Gen C S Steward Madras Army aged 69.

STEWART—April 24 at Stanford Road Kensington Capt H T Stewart late Royal Art son of the late Capt H S Stewart of the 29th Bengal Native Inf H E I C S aged 60.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROBERTS—May 17, at "Chantilly," Ootacamund, the wife of Captain A Roberts, 95th Russell's Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LITTLEHAILES—RUTHERFORD—May 18, at St Andrw's, Church, Egmore, Madras, by the Rev J N Ogilvie, Richard Littlehailes, Indian Educational Service, to Roberta May, only daughter of John Rutherford. Robert Sunderland.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m., High water 5·20m., 5·54a. Low water, 11·9m.

Bombay Club, special general meeting, 5-30 p.m.

AN ABKARI PROSECUTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, Inspector Dias of the Abkari Department, charged Janoo Soonder Patel, a toddy-seller, with under-selling two bottles of toddy at Dadar and thereby contravening the condition of his license. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 15.

FALL FROM A HOUSE.—On Friday, in second Bhoiwada, Nanakshaw Kanayalal, a Hindu child, aged three years, while looking out through the railings of the verandah of a house on the fifth storey of the building, lost its balance and fell into a lane from a height of about fifty feet. The child sustained a fracture of the skull and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where it died shortly after admission.

IMPORTING OPIUM INTO BOMBAY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, Inspector J. D. Ghandi of the Opium Department charged Mahomed Hussen, a Mogul, with importing into Bombay and possessing twenty tolas of opium. The accused came to Bombay from Cambay by the Ahmedabad passenger train on Friday, and on his alighting at the Churney Road station his luggage was searched and the opium found in his possession. The accused, who pleaded ignorance of the law, was fined Rs. 15.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Capt. Bailey, the band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr M. Fredilis, Band Master, commencing at 6 p. to-day:—

March	Francisca	Costa
Selection	Madame Sherry	Felix
Vals	Squire Davrie	Depret
Selection	The Gay Parissienne	Caryll
Cake Walk	Whistling Rufus	Mills

THEFT OF PEARLS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Sub-Inspector Spiers charged Rama Yessoo, a Hindu, with the theft of 113 pearls of the value of Rs. 83 and Rs. 14 in cash, the property of one Kesari Ustan, his master. The evidence showed that the accused went to complainant's house at Grant Road every morning to do some domestic work. On Friday morning complainant missed the pearls and money and on making enquiries he found that the accused had left the place without doing his work. A report was made to the police, who arrested the accused at his house with a portion of the stolen property in his possession. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A VEXATIOUS CASE.—At the Mazagon Police Court Mr. P. H. Dastur has disposed of the case in which Ladubа Sakharam, a Hindu charged Vithu Panalkar, Luxman Dhatu, and Vishram Rao, the first accused with assault and the rest with abetment. Mr. Kerker, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Vijayaker, pleader, appeared for the last two accused. The first accused did not appear. Complainant's case was that he assisted one Monji Versey in collecting rents of the latter's chawl Girgaum, where the last two accused resided. Some time ago the rent of the rooms in the chawl was increased by the owner, and accused consequently bore ill-feeling against complainant. On the 2nd instant they instigated the first accused to assault him in his room. The defence was that the last two accused had nothing to do with the first accused and that they willingly paid the increased rent. Complainant had brought a false case against them owing to certain steps they had taken to remove some objectionable tenants from the chawl. After hearing evidence on both sides, the Magistrate held the complaint to be false and vexatious and acquitted the two accused. His Worship further ordered complainant to pay Rs. 15 to each of the two accused as compensation.

THE BORAH HIGH PRIEST.—On the 19th instant a representative deputation on behalf of the Mahomedan Community, including Dr. Gulam Sarwar President, Khan Saheb Shaik Ebrahim Hafiz (Secretary) Mr. S. Abdur Rahiman Bustani (Vice President), Mirza Husein Khan, Solicitor, Mirza Ali Mahomed M. A. LL B., Meer Aun Ali, Barrister-at-Law, Maolvi Ali Mahomed B.A. (Assistant Secretary) Kazi Badinzaman M. A. was sent by the Coronation Literary Society—a Leading Society of the Mahomedan Community—to wait upon the Mulla Saheb Maolana Syedna Hajee Mahomed Burhanudin, High Priest of the Borah Community with an address of welcome on his return from pilgrimage. The address was written in Urdu on illuminated paper and enclosed in a beautiful green satin and gold cover. On the motion of Dr. Gulam Sarwar, Mirza Ali Mahomed, after making a short speech, read the address. Then Mr. Syed Muinudin made a short but eloquent speech befitting the occasion. A Borah gentleman at the desire of the Mulla Saheb, thanked the deputation on his behalf as well as on behalf of the Borah Community and expressed his great satisfaction in seeing harmony and friendship restored between the two factions of Islam. The members of the deputation were then conducted into the large hall of Dawood Baag where a rich dinner and Sherbat were served. The Literary Society deserves a word of thanks from the Musulmans of Bombay for doing everything it can for the welfare and betterment of its own people. It merits every encouragement from those who have the interest of the Community at heart.

TREATMENT OF PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The treatment of plague, which is prevalent in this part of the country among the villagers, though it is heroic and brave in the extreme, is very efficacious and curative if it is adopted with care and discretion in the earliest stage of the fell disease.

As soon as a bubo has appeared in the groin or armpit, a villager will at once ignite to red heat the lower circular end of a Chilam and apply it steadily on the swollen gland, not caring for the pangs and cries of the patient. To keep up the counter-irritation for sometime he will in addition apply on the burnt part white jelly-like milk of Dandalia Thor, once or twice a day, till the patient is quite free from fever, and restlessness. This is the chief and prominent treatment of plague practised by people in the rural districts here. Of course something internally is given such as an infusion of Chiretta or Nimb tree leaves or such other homely bazar medicine when the patient is in a stage of recovery and when some nervine and stomachic bitter tonic is required to recoup the strength. It is said by villagers that in most serious diseases such as Cholera and Plague &c. "Ramrakhey or dain" i.e. either Ram would preserve or save the life of a dying man on the conteary.

In the above method of treatment, though it appears empirical, there is certain amount of rationalism which can be explained in, the following manner. Heat and fire in any shape, liquid or solid is a sure disinfectant and antiseptic capable of killing plague germs. Now when heat in the shape of dry fire is directly applied to the swollen skin, it causes dilation, and blisters the part and drives away the heated blood to the surrounding tissues and organs. Thus the heated blood is carried in circulation to the heart and other important organs of the body such as the lungs and the liver etc, where the deposited plague bacilli coming in contact with the already heated blood, get destroyed and shrivelled to death. Thus the poisonous and irritating cause of the fever and uneasiness having been neutralised and nullified, the fever begins to subside and the patient, in course of time, tides over all the dangerous symptoms of the malady.

All this while, of course the patient is exposed to the fresh air bath and the sun's light, which are nature's own grateful disinfectants.

Under the circumstances, I would like to suggest that the above plan of treatment can with advantage be practised in towns and cities where lots of medicines, English as well as native, are tried without any good and appreciable results. I have been assured on a reliable authority that almost all the cases of plague, that were treated at once in the above manner, have completely recovered and at the insignificant expense and inconvenience.

There is one thing, which is to be seriously considered and it is this, how can a patient bear the shock on the heart and the nervous system, which is sure to follow the application of an actual cautery on a most tender part of the body! A villager can bear it with impunity owing to his hardened strong constitution, a man of the city or a town, I am afraid could never tolerate it. He would surely die of a shock, if not from the effects of plague itself. I may therefore suggest that about ten minutes before applying the cautery, the patient should be given a dose of stimulant such as brandy or country liquor in hot water which will enable him to resist the dangerous shock of the cautery.

If the cautery can cure the Bubonic Plague the same treatment can hold good against the Pneumonic Plague, where the cautery should be applied to the base of the lungs on the back where the chief mischief occurs.

It requires a deal of courage and preparedness to accept the above heroic measure of treating Plague, But I do not see why it should not be tried in cities and towns and the results recorded for the future guidance of all concerned.—Yours &c.,

SAMALDAS,
Medical Officer.

Sailana May, 19.

THE S. S. RUKMAVATI.

MESSRS. SHEPHERD AND CO.'s new steamer Rukmavati, in command of Captain Joseph Madden, arrived in Port from Glasgow on Wednesday morning, and now lies at her moorings in Mody Bunder Basin. She is an excellent little craft, and does great credit to both her owners and her builders, Messrs. Dunsmuir and Jakson. She has been specially designed to meet the requirements of the Konkan coasting trade, and her light draft also admirably adapts her for the harbour service too. She is fitted up with the latest improvements in machinery and maintained an average speed of 10 knots per hour, and though she encountered heavy weather in the Bay of Biscay and the Mediterra nean her Captain and Engineers, report that she behaved splendidly and never shipped any seas. Her two sister ships, the steamers Padmavati and Omravati, built on similar lines, are due out shortly the former in the first week in June and the latter probably in July.

THE LINGAYAT CONFERENCE.

The Lingayat religious and Social Conference was held at Dharwar on 13th, 14th and 15th instant under the Presidentship of Shrimant Jayapa Lingapa Sir Desai of Sirsangi and Navalgund. There were nearly 300 delegates from the Karnatak Country and from Mysore State and a large number of visitors. The Conference was very successful. All the resolutions in regard to social, religious and educational subjects were passed unanimously except that in regard to navigation which is pending the decision of His Holiness the Swami of Hangal. Subscription to the extent of Rs. 35,000 were promised for holding the conference annually before the meeting closed.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 6TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, Captain A. G. Cubitt, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 6th May. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Grant Mr W C	Ellery Mr E J
Burke Mr and Mrs	Baley Major R S
Duncan Mrs and child	O'Brien Mr H
Dobbie Mr and Mrs J	Adams Mr
Murphy Mr and Mrs	Blewitt Major
Walton Mr W	McCullcod Mr D
Moore Capt A	Gale Mr W
Harvey Mr T G	MacCormac Dr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Spencer Mr and Mrs and infant	Mardell Mrs
	Peake Mrs
Cooke Mr and Mrs	Robb Mr W
Cummings Capt	Buchanan Mr I
Hatherwell Major	Menaschi Mr G
Gibson Capt D H	Adler Mr J
Blair Mr W E	Menaschi Mr G
Thomas Mr R	Spalding Mr and Mrs H
Rower Mr W	Green Lt
Kerr Mr and Mrs C J	Bradley Mr C W
Hosein Mr S	

FROM BRINDISI.

Scott Mr Kelburn	Khin Mr O
Liggatt Capt and Mrs A V	

FROM ADEN.

Maitland C Maj Genl	Bleetch Q-Mt Sergt
Framjee Sorabjee Mr	

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 9th April 1904, on 504·67 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	[illegible]
Total traffic for the week	1,30,000	2,40,000	4,000	3,74,000
Or per mile of Railway	258	475	8	741
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	15,96,285	27,75,199	63,650	44,35,144
Totl for 18 weeks	17,26,285	30,15,199	67,660	48,09,144
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,03,770	2,76,725	2,607	3,83,102
Per mile of Ry. do.	225	600	6	831
Total to corresponding date do.	15,54,112	33,07,325	48,661	49,10,098

Decrease for the week	Rs.	9,102
Increase to to	"	1,00,954

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 23rd April 1904.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills.

1. Amount to be remitted during 1904-05 ......£16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 23rd April 1904 ......£ 1,258,855
3. Balance to be remitted from 24th April to 31st March 1905 ......£15,241,[illegible]

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 22.

Saturday.—Pressure has decreased slightly over the western desert and over the central parts of the country, but has increased elsewhere and pressure differences are daily growing greater as is characteristic of this period of the year. The depression in the north-west is now better defined. Easterly winds have extended up the Gangetic plain and are now reported from Assam and as far west as Lahore. The wind directions are generally fairly normal and at the head of the Bay a southerly wind is blowing strongly. Temperature has risen almost everywhere and is in considerable to large excess over north-west India and Baluchistan. The highest maximum reported is 123 degrees at Jacobabad which is ten degrees above normal. Showers have fallen in Burma, Assam, Bengal the Kashmir, Himalayas and Malabar, but elsewhere there has been little or no rain. The heaviest amounts reported are 2·28 inches at Chittagong and Barisal. Showery weather will continue over the Malabar, Ceylon and Burma and with the strong southerly wind at the head of the Bay, thunderstorms are probable in Assam and east and north Bengal. The storm in the north-west is better defined and the surrounding gradients are steeper so that conditions are becoming more favourable for disturbed weather and thunderstorms are probable within a day or two. Elsewhere fine hot weather will prevail.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY THE 21ST MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st November to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire	29·797	WNW	26	79·6	71·1	71	......	48·0	— 7·23
Jask	29·813	NNW	26	88·6	72·5	46	......	48·0	— 7·23
Muscat	29·653	W	14	92·3	80·7	59	......	4·05	— 0·24
Aden	29·669	NW	3	97·8	87·0	80	......	1·60	— 2·41
Lahore	29·460	E	2	109·9	80·3	33	......	7·57	+ 3·29
Sirsa	29·477	SW	G	112·8	82·6	46	......	1·64	— 0·86
Delhi	29·502	SSW	2	107·2	81·7	32	......	2·42	— 1·32
Agra	29·484	Calm	4	108·5	?	30	......	1·06	— 0·89
Cawnpore	29·525	ESE	4	108·5	80·3	37	......	0·87	— 1·28
Allahabad	29·508	ENE	4	108·1	79·6	34	......	0·63	— 1·63
Jhansi	29·518	NW	6	111·3	89·7	39	......	2·94	+ 1·01
Jacobabad	29·454	ESE	7	123·0	86·1	28	......	3·36	+ 2·11
Karachi	29·651	W	20	94·9	83·3	81	......	4·62	+ 3·01
Jeypore	29·559	WNW	4	111·2	83·6	32	......	1·74	— 0·07
Ajmere	29·694	SW	11	108·9	88·5	36	......	1·95	+ 0·20
Deesa	29·678	SSW	14	113·7	75·5	59	......	0·33	— 0·26
Ahmedabad	29·688	NW	3	112·3	79·1	58	......	1·05	+ 0·36
Bhuj	29·618	WNW	22	105·3	75·9	73	......	0·86	+ 0·27
Jamnagar	29·680	WSW	26	99·6	76·7	76	......	2·04	+ 0·89
Dwarka	29·702	W	19	87·9	81·8	83	......	0·70	......
Rajkot	29·693	W	15	107·9	75·	79	......	1·85	+ 1·24
Bhavnagar Para.	29·712	SW	10	113·2	77·5	55	......	1·09	+ 0·27
Veraval	29·705	WNW	12	87·1	76·3	86	......	0·28	— 0·43
Neemuch	29·614	WSW	17	108·1	83·7	68	......	1·70	+ 0·56
Indore	29·641	W	8	108·1	82·1	58	......	1·37	+ 0·23
Saugor	29·574	W	7	106·9	84·1	24	......	2·95	+ 0·30
Jubbulpore	29·556	W	3	107·0	77·6	23	......	2·24	— 0·70
Hoshangabad	29·609	SW	1	111·0	85·7	25	......	3·89	+ 1·91
Khandwa	29·617	WNW	10	112·7	87·1	32	......	2·10	+ 0·82
Raipur	29·545	SW	5	108·8	83·4	28	......	1·02	— 1·94
Nagpur	29·579	NW	4	111·6	84·5	18	......	1·80	— 1·48
Amraoti	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Akola	29·617	NW	6	112·1	88·0	32	......	0·85	— 1·62
Surat	29·725	Calm	6	103·2	76·5	56	......	0·81	+ 0·43
Malegaon	29·674	NW	11	110·8	80·0	9	......	0·88	— 0·38
Bombay	29·758	W	10	91·4	81·2	76	......	0·07	— 0·69
Poona	29·735	W	19	102·0	74·3	68	......	0·51	— 1·93
Ahmednagar	29·673	NNW	5	105·9	77·4	51	......	0·48	— 1·84
Aurangabad	......	NNW	11	103·0	76·2	15	......	0·44	......
Sholapur	29·687	NW	9	108·2	79·4	37	......	1·33	— 1·49
Ratnagiri	29·777	Calm	9	90·3	80·8	73	......	0·26	— 0·57
Bijapur	29·722	WSW	13	105·4	63·2	67	......	3·98	+ 1·92
Belgaum	29·774	WSW	18	92·3	68·8	76	......	5·71	+ 0·38
Mormugoa	29·786	WNW	8	90·5	61·4	76	......	3·93	+ 1·39
Karwar	29·790	N	5	89·3	80·5	75	......	1·73	— 1·64
Mangalore	29·790	Calm	2	90·4	80·4	78	......	6·31	— 1·12
Calicut	29·772	NNW	7	89·2	78·7	85	0·41	17·84	+ 2·85
Cochin	29·772	E	7	86·3	76·6	90	0·35	26·26	+ 3·66
Bangalore	29·791	W	9	90·3	68·8	84	......	15·22	+ 7·02
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·666	W	5	106·4	63·1	56	......	4·24	+ 0·57
Masulipatam	29·673	SSW	5	102·7	84·0	90	......	13·94	+ 5·25
Bellary	29·703	WNW	5	102·0	76·8	63	......	14·47	+ 10·31
Cuddapa	29·707	SW	G	108·3	85·5	58	......	21·39	+ 14·36
Madras	29·673	S	9	96·0	81·0	64	......	38·39	+ 16·46
Coimbatore	29·757	SW	2	88·9	72·1	89	......	14·31	+ 5·48
Trichinopoly	29·719	SSW	6	97·1	77·3	73	......	17·32	+ 4·07
Nagapatam	29·712	SW	9	97·2	81·0	75	......	38·52	+ 5·60
Colombo	29·801	SW	18	83·5	77·0	77	0·10	25·35	— 21·68

In column Wind, "Rate per hours" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—There has been a further brisk fall of pressure at Sirsa and Aurangabad, a brisk rise at Belgaum, Bijapur and Bangalore, and small irregular changes elsewhere. The barometer is considerably below normal to the north of Latitude 20°. Gradients are unusually steep for this time of year.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been strong to a gale in Lower Sind and Cutch and at Poona and Belgaum, and moderate to fresh in other places.

Temperature.—Mean temperature has again risen and is about normal nearly everywhere. The maximum varied from 123° at Jacobabad to 87° at Veraval and the minimum from 90° at Jhansi to 65° at Belgaum and Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast and at Indore.

Rain in light to moderate showers fell at Calcutta, Cochin and Colombo.

Weather.—The baric gradients are unusually steep and fresh to strong winds are likely to blow from the south-west. Sea is reported to be rising at Dwarka and Calicut, and rough at Cochin and Colombo, where a rather strong south-westerly wind is blowing. Light local showers are likely in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast.

The Mail Steamer Peninsular left Aden at 8·33 p. m. on the 15th and experienced fine weather with gentle to moderate south-south-westerly winds up to Longitude 54° E. till noon on the 17th, thence to Longitude 60° E on the 18th light to gentle south westerly wind and occasionally cloud, thence to Longitude 65° E on the 19th light variable breezes and calms, thence to arrival this morning gentle to moderate north-westerly winds and fine.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th May, 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ......inches	29·859
Temperature of the air ......degrees	86·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·7
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·758
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	91·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·6
General Directions of wind.*	NW, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	265
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
" " year	0·07
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 21st	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—MAY 21.

10 p.m.	83.4
SUNDAY.—MAY 22.	
6 a.m.	82·6
10 a.m.	87·1
2 p.m.	88·3
4 p.m.	88·4

THE only point of interest in the Bengal Government's resolution on the provincial asylums is the foreshadowing of a considerable outlay on the concentration of asylums in order that the skilled attention of a specialist may be provided for each asylum. It is undeniable, says the Government, that in many respects the Bengal asylums are far below the standard of the day and now that practically all districts are accessible by railway the much-needed concentration of asylums has become possible. Arrangements for carrying this out are already far advanced in the case of native lunatics, and it is hoped a similar reform will be possible for the benefit of Europeans also. It is observed that though working under great disadvantages, the medical officers in charge have managed the existing asylums carefully and judiciously.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bombay 2,019 tons, Captain H A Vicary sailed on Saturday for Genoa, with a general cargo Miss Banister and infant and Miss Kendall.

THE Bombay and Persia, S N Co's steamer King Arthur, 1047 tons, Captain A Bunnel, sailed on Saturday for the Persian Gulf ports, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Asia, 2,336 tons, Captain J W Shanklin, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers—Lieut and Mrs Cotell and infant; Miss Chubb, Mr T Thompson, Lt H T Thornhill, and Mr Schmaker and one deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W G Williams, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mrs Leggatt and 2 children, Mr E Wilkin, Lieut M Wale, Capt W Cresse, S Von Schultz and 103 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Reynolds, Mr Ord, Mr Hartley, Mr Saville, Mr and Mrs Maneckjee, Mr Brown, Mr Blathway, Mr Schwech and 57 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 21.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	836	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Palitana	1934	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Jelunga	3361	Windebank			M M & Co
Husara	1336	McClelland			M M & Co
Ormidale	2305	Hamilton			W & A G & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara	1216	Carey			M M & Co
Kilbrennan	2332	Wilson			W & A G & Co
Nordpol	2458	Stoltz			K Nixon & Co
Phoenecia	2018	Kent			A Montochoffe
Bengal	2380	Phillips			P & O Co
Santhia	3352	Phillips			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Range	3691	Corran			T Morrison & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Kedslie			M M & Co
Venetia	2333	Reid			W & A G & Co
Pandit	3334	Crebbin			Morrison & Co
Alavia	2973	Peel			E Tajbhoy
Balmoral	2750	Cole			K Nixon & Co
Altoin	650				F F Campbell & Co
Assaye		R Dowell	Southampton	24-5	Transport
Strathmore	2295	King			W & A Graham & Co
Nadir	1041	McLennan			T M & Co
Akbar	1440	Baldwin			H C Joosub
Powderham	1949	Toms			H S Hussain
Orissa	3575	Fry			M M & Co
Braunfels	1888	Reiter			Glade & Co
Peninsular	2919	Cubitt			P & O Co
Cromwell	1977	Woodruff			M M & Co
Persia	3779	Cragiletto			A L S N Co
Kola	497				M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Merton Hall	2883	Prosse	Karachi	25-5	K Nixon & Co
B	Clan Macleod	2043	Cowie	L'pool	24-5	F Muir & Co
C	Alnwick	1957	Sampher	Port Said	30-5	F Muir & Co
D	Djibouti	2720	Ceccaldi	Havre	6-6	K Nixon & Co
F	Clan Stuart	2285	Lennox	Chittagong	25-5	F M & Co
G	Secunder	1073	Brebner	Mauritius	24-5	H S Sidick
H	G of Trinidad	1604	Hughes	R S Ports	22-5	B & P S N
K	Vermout	2723	Haynes	Antwerp	25-5	F Muir & Co
L	Puri	287	Ahmed	Repairing		Shpd & Co
M	Wyneric	3261	Niven	Antwerp	4-6	T M & Co
O	Afghan	1439	Dexter	Mauritius	13-5	H C Joosub
P	Canada Cape	2794	Symms	Dunkirk	27-5	K N & Co
Q	Goalpara	2147	McClelland	P Gulf	24-5	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Circassia	4315	Haig	L'pool	31-5	W & A G & Co
3	Labuan	2294	Gardner	Trieste	24-5	A L S N Co
4	Nankin	2557	Kenrick	Kobe	26-5	P & O Co
5	Braunfels	1888	Reiter	Karachi	28 5	Glade & Co
7	Imperator	2320	Mosca	Trieste	1-6	A L S N Co
9	Clan Macdonald	3112	Harrison	Genoa	25-5	F M & Co
10	Springwell	1843	Chisholm	Antwerp	25-5	M M & Co
12	Persia	4199	Wheler	London	28-5	P & O Co
14	Mary Jose	599	Brinck	Melbourne	31-5	O & Okell
15	Afghan Prince	3183	Campbell	A'dam	28-5	W & A G
16	Woodbridge	2331	Evans	Belfast	28-5	Ralli Bros

HARBOUR WALL V. DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	28 5	M M & Co
Alongside D					
Hoseinee	993	D'Lorne	Jeddah	28-5	B & P S N Co
Alongside Q					
Rander Rounlon	1330	Carr	Rangoon	24-5	H J M Ajam
30 Tons Crane					
Union La Dique (brq)	222	Rault	Seychelles	28-5	G M Ajam

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Peninsular s	Cubitt	Aden, May 15
	Cromwell s	Woodruff	Mombassa, May 11
	Persia s	Cragiietto	Trieste, April 27
	Akola s	McDiarmid	Busreh, May 13
	Urlana s	Thomson	Calcutta, May 11
22	Sangola s	Jacobs	Rangoon May 6
	Zwerna s	Nesbitt	Calcutta, May 7
	Sofala s	Shepherd	Calcutta, May 10
	Itaura s	Vendall	Rangoon, April 28

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Oriental s	Spicer	Aden
	Bombay s	Vicary	Genoa
	Dumra s	Williams	Karachi
	Trieste s	Mecozzi	Trieste
	Cawdor Castle s	Samuel	Hamburg
	King Arthur s	Bunnel	Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Powderham, for Antwerp
" Braunfels, for Hamburg, &c
" Cromwell, for Hamburg, &c
" Nordpol, for Liverpool, &c
" Hoseinee, for Jeddah

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May	Names.	Tons.	From
18	Dongola	3820	Cape Town
18	Hyperia	2518	Mauritius
18	Falls of Keltie	2150	Madras
18	Apollo	246	Colombo
19	Commilla	559	Chittagong
19	Kenley	2431	Bombay
19	Bharata	3935	Rangoon
19	Dezwada	3270	Colombo
19	Catherine Apcar	1738	Hongkong
19	Politician	4733	Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

May	Names.	Tons.	For
18	Marwarri	3620	Antwerp
18	City of Madras	3048	London
18	Unda	879	Cape Ports
19	Aphrodite	2568	U Kingdom
19	Strathnevis	2303	Madras
19	Gibraltar	2473	Bombay
19	Musician	3047	London
20	Purnea	2127	Rangoon
20	Maharani	1047	Rangoon
20	Aphrodite	2568	U Kingdom
20	Pasha	3839	Bombay
20	Arratoon Apcar	2879	Hongkong
20	Bantu	2703	New York
20	Rhone (ship)	1617	Demerara

May 18.—Steamers Waroonga, Adato, Craigearn, Hyanthes and Fazilka.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From
14	Clan Chittan	Liverpool
16	Clan Cumming	Cocanada
17	Bihara	Rangoon
19	Den of Airlie	London
19	Rabenfels	Antwerp
19	Arroyo	Calcutta
20	Muttra	Rangoon

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line S N Co's steamer Clan MacNeil arrived at Suez on the evening of the 19th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Arabia, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 20th instant.

The Clan Line S N Co's steamer Clan Colquhoun left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the afternoon of the 21th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left Aden on the 20th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Chusan, left Hongkong, for Bombay on the 21st instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 21st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 200 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 140 bales wool Morarjee Ratansee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—1955 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Bechur.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—375 cwt olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co; 510 cwt myrabollams Amtajee Mahadew; 35 casks Indian condiments M Poonjiajee and Sons; 10 bales carpets K B Sajan; 10 bales hides P E Boyce and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wyneric s—2001 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co.
Vermout s—50 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey.
Springwell s—1599 cwt rapeseed and 1600 cwt wheat E D Sassoon and Co.
Powderham s—4090 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Djibouti s—200 cwt gum Govindjee Sajpal.
Cannada Cape s—2001 cwt poppyseed Ernst Lam and Co; 867 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—14 cases bristles Hegerle Sulzer and Co; 1950 cwt myrabollams Arjoon Khimjee.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macdonald s—900 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.
Bombay s—900 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—200 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—100 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—2365 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Bechur; 220 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co; 110 bales cotton Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bengal s—11 cases opium P and O Co.
Nankin s—165 cwt olibanum [illegible]; 49 cwt sharkfins R Dhunjee and Co; [illegible] A Allarakhia and Co.

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THE "LALIMLI" PURE WOOL RUGS,

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Serges, Tweeds, Putties,
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Lohis, Horse Clothing,
Greatcoat Cloths, Socks,
Jerseys, Cardigans, Balaclavas,
Sweaters, Gloves, etc.
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FIRE, BRICKS, SHOVELS, POKERS,
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Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
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PIANOS
FOR THE
TRANSVAL
SCHOOLS.

ONE of the First Steps on the part of the British Government in regard to the Schools of the New Colony has been the selection of Pianos to be shipped to South Africa. The first 100 Pianos will be despatched by Messrs. JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, Ld., early in January, 1903.

Reprinted from
"The Times"
Nov. 26, 1902.

Agents for these Beautiful Pianos.

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A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 600,000 Marks, say £30,000 sterling.

The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government. First drawing: June 16th.

GERMAN GREAT MONEY LOTTERY
of the State of Hamburg.
You are invited to participate in the
CHANCES OF WINNING
In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which
M. 10,856,562 or about £542,828 sterl.
SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

The entire number of Tickets issued is 111,000 of which 53,795, consequently nearly one half of all Tickets issued must draw a prize.

The highest prize in the most fortunate case will eventually be :

600,000 Marks or about £30,000 sterl.

Especially there are the following principal prizes :—

Premiums :		Prizes :	
1 of 300,000 M	abt. £ 15,000	1 of 40,000 M	abt. £ 2,000
1 of 200,000 M	,, 10,000	4 of 30,000 M	,, 1,500
1 of 50,000 M	,, 2,500	5 of 20,000 M	,, 1,000
1 of 45,000 M	,, 2,250	3 of 15,000 M	,, 750
2 of 40,000 M	,, 2,000	16 of 10,000 M	,, 500
1 of 35,000 M	,, 1,750	40 of 5,000 M	,, 250
1 of 30,000 M	,, 1,500	100 of 3,000 M	,, 150
Prizes ;		165 of 2,000 M	,, 100
1 of 100,000 M	,, 5,000	619 of 1,000 M	,, 50
1 of 80,000 M	,, 4,000	812 of 400 M	,, 20
1 of 60,000 M	,, 3,000	75 of 300 M	,, 15
1 of 50,000 M	,, 2,500		

One German Mark is equal to one English shilling.

In all the Lottery contains 53,795 prizes and 8 premium prizes.

The latter are additional prizes awarded in each drawing to the respective ticket drawn the last with a principal prize in accordance with the regulations of the official prospectus.

These 53,795 prizes must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest possible prize 1st drawing amounts to M. 50,000, increases in 2nd drawing to M. 55,000, in 3rd to M. 60,000, in 4th to M. 70,000, in 5th to M. 75,000, in 6th to M. 80,000 and finally in 7th drawing to Marks 600,000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to

£ — 18sh.—d. for a full ticket
£ — 9 ,, — ,, for half a ticket
£ — 4 ,, 6 ,, for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings as well as the exact price-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also sent gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the MOST ABSOLUTE SECRECY.

☞ REMITTANCE OF MONEY can be made by BANK-NOTES by Registered Letter or by Post-Office-Order.

☞ On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes, please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONNDAY, MAY 23, 1904.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

INDIA is more fully acquainted with what remains to be done in the matter of female education than with what has actually been accomplished or what is in progress. The quinquennial report on the progress of Education in India, to which we have already referred, has an exhaustive chapter on the subject. In that chapter, an endeavour has been made to pass in review female education in all its branches, and it therefore deals with the instruction given in colleges and schools for general education, whether public or private, and also with professional and technical training. A large proportion of the girls are taught in schools for boys, and the scope of the chapter naturally includes the girls, pupils of mixed schools as well as the pupils of those institutions specially designed for female education. Mr. Nathan, the compiler of the report, reiterates the fact that the diffusion of female education on this country is attended by peculiar difficulties. The strict seclusion of girls from an early age, which is practised by both Hindus and Mahomedans, as he says, forms an obstacle to the instruction of girls in public schools beyond a very elementary stage which, it has not yet been possible, to overcome. Eventually it will be possible but, as is duly recorded, "the strong incentive of material gain which has done much to further the education of the boys of India does not operate in the case of girls, and Indian parents display in general an apathy with regard to the education of their daughters which not infrequently rises to a positive prejudice against it." It is only fifty years since female education began. To Lord Dalhousie's credit must be placed its inauguration. It was he who informed the Bengal Council of Education that henceforth its functions were to embrace female education, and girls' schools recognised by the local Government were founded shortly afterwards by a Committee of native gentlemen. Missionaries started private girls' schools before that period, but a despatch just fifty years ago directed that female education should receive the frank and cordial support of Government, as by this means a far greater proportional impulse is imparted to the educational and moral tone of the people than by the education of men. That principle has been acted upon, but even now only seven women per thousand can read and write, and of late years the rate of progress has diminished.

In the past five years, Hindus show a retarded progress and Mahomedans an actual decline. Mahomedan pupils decreased in Bengal, Bombay, Madras and Assam, and increased in the United Provinces, the Punjab and Berar. There was a large decrease of Hindu pupils in Bengal, but an increase in Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces and the Punjab. Madras, where Missionary effort is considered to have done more for female education than in any other province, shows an increase of ten and a half thousand girl pupils on a hundred and seven and a half thousand. In the past year the number of public institutions for girls was the lowest and the attendance therein the highest in the decennial period, the fall in the former case being confined to primary schools. This increase in strength despite the decrease in the number of institutions is regarded as indicating greater consolidation, the closing of weak and ephemeral schools tending to increase the strength of schools established on a firmer footing. A further increase of strength, we find is expected in future years, as all the existing board schools for girls are being brought under departmental management, and as steps are being taken to convert some of the girls' schools under private management into Government institutions and to introduce suitable scales of salaries in all Government girls' schools in view to their increased efficiency and popularity. Bombay Presidency shows an increase during the quinquennium of over ten thousand girl pupils on 71,000. In the observations of the Director of Public Instruction on the condition of female education in the province, we read that with the exception of Parsis, Native Christians and a very few advanced Hindus and Mahomedans, girls in this country almost always leave school when they are married. They have rarely gone beyond the third and fourth standards and soon forget what they have learnt. There are, it seems, some educated men who do not take female education seriously at all. On the other hand, the Director tells us of a gentleman who stated that he found the letters of his daughters, who had been well educated and married husbands in distant towns, a source of the gaeatest comfort to him. It is satisfactory to find that, if there is no great enthusiasm for female education, at least there is now no active opposition. Ladies attached to Missions and benevolent societies of different communities can do and do much to promote it, and with the growth of a more enlightened opinion among men, it is hoped that in large towns at least some active efforts may be made to advance it. The Director rightly attributes the lack of progress in female education to the causes which retarded the onward march in every other direction and sees no cause for despondency. Even in the most prosperous times, circumstances well known to all make it foolish to expect any great or startling development.

It is calculated that 380,000 girls are in the primary stage of instruction and of those 27,000 are in the upper division. Of these in the lower division 101,000 are not yet reading printed books. Girl pupils in primary and secondary schools together number 390,000. The proportion in the secondary stage is so small that the statistics for general education and for primary education, offer practically the same results. The nuumber of girls in schools for general education increased by 51,388 during the period 1892-3 to 1896-7 and by only 32,508 during the period under review. In spite of advancing civilisation and the special endeavours made to foster female education, progress is proceeding at a diminishing pace and the day seems to be still far distant when a reasonable proportion of the women of India will possess even a small modicum of education. As regards the higher education of women, it is shown that at the end of the period reported upon, there were 177 female college students in India, Bombay coming third on the list with thirty. The Indian Universities offer their degrees to women equally with men. A certain number of Europeans, Eurasians and Native Christians avail themselves of the advantages thus offered, but among the bulk of the population the number of female graduates has hitherto been very small. Female students follow the general university courses which are sufficiently varied to afford them suitable subjects. In some instances they are allowed a wider option than the male students. But few of them succeed in obtaining degrees. Bombay boasts seven in the period reported upon, Madras one, Bengal thirty-seven and the United Provinces one.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN

THE land operations on the Liaotung Peninsula, of which details are given in this morning's telegrams, are admirably described by Reuter as a great deal of skirmishing in which both sides have suffered severe loss. The despatches of General Kuropatkin and General Stoessel make the most of the apparent arrest of the Japanese advance, but with the main army, whose objective is Moukden, halted to the south of Feng-huan-cheng, it is evident that the Japanese plans are being developed with calculated caution. It is probable that the halt is designed to enable the troops being landed at Taku-Shan to get into touch with the main army. Each day that passes, at the same time, enables General Kuropatkin to increase the strength of his forces and position, so that the conflict between the two main bodies, whenever it comes, seems bound to be decisive. In the neighbourhood of Port Arthur, there has been a renewal of activity. General Stoessel is not inclined to remain cooped up in the fortress and allow the Japanese to close in and conduct the siege as they choose. That he essayed a sortie, however, may be taken to indicate that the garrison are beginning to feel the effects of the investment and the consequent need to try and relieve the pressure. Sorties are usually the device of the hard pressed, and unless the entirely unexpected happens, however gallantly the garrison may behave, Port Arthur cannot avoid the fate which hangs over it. Seaward the Russians appear to have cleared the Port Arthur channel sufficiently to allow the second class cruiser Novik to go in and out. Admiral Togo drew the fire of the forts in a reconnaissance on Friday, but was able to effect his purpose with little damage. A Japanese squadron has sailed to the head of the Gulf of Liaotung and has bombarded Kintchow, north-west of Niuchwang, damaging some Russian buildings. There is a report that Russia has suffered another serious naval loss in the wreck of the first class cruiser Bogatyr during a fog off Vladivostock. This report has yet to be confirmed, but, if correct, it means that the Vladivostock squadron on which Admiral Skrydloff intimated that he would rely has been considerably weakened. The crew of the Bogatyr numbered 580 and if she foundered in thick weather, the chances of many being saved were not great.

A CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE CONTROVERSY.

MR. GEORGE CLIFFORD WHITWORTH I.C.S., the Judge of Satara, who has produced several lucid dissertations explanatory of the Civil Procedure Code, has published another note intended to clear up the difficulty which surrounds the administration of two sections of the Code relating to the postponement of the execution of decrees by private agreement between the parties concerned. These two sections have several times been revised. As they stand under the act of 1879, there is still very great diversity of opinion amongst High Court Judges, as to the manner in which they should be interpreted. The sections are those which are to the effect that any agreement to give time for the satisfaction of a judgment debt, and any agreement for the satisfaction of a judgment debt by paying more than the decreed amount shall be void unless sanctioned by the Court. Mr. Whitworth has carefully examined all the findings upon this point, and it appears to be a question which frequently occupies the attention of the Civil Courts. The Courts of Calcutta and Madras, following a judgment which was given as long ago as 1885, hold the view that a bond to postpone the payment of the amount of the decree, and requiring interest as consideration, was not void, but the Courts on this side of India and at Allahabad, with the exception of one instance, have always been of the opposite opinion. As a matter of fact, the wording of one of the two sections referred to, allows the setting up of two arguments of opposite tendency ; in the first place that it had been open to the Legislature to amend the section, but that it had not done so, and in the second place that as the two sections give rise to conflicting procedures, the Legislature could never have intended both procedures to apply. Mr. Whitworth favours the second of these views, which has been followed by the Calcutta and Madras Courts. The whole matter seems to be contained in a nutshell, and resolves itself into a question of common sense. If, as Mr. Whitworth points out, the two parties in an agreement of this sort are willing to have done with the decree by letting it merge on a new contract, and require no further action on the part of the Court, there can be no possible reason for not allowing them to agree accordingly. However, it is clear that only by new legislation can this difference of opinion be settled, and it is hoped that when Government undertake a further attempt to put this matter upon a proper footing, they will exercise the care necessary to avoid controversy in the future.

GERMAN INFANTRY TACTICS.

GERMAN opinion, it is interesting to learn, maintains a very sceptical attitude towards the new tactics. The German opinion, generally speaking, is that the influence of artillery and infantry fire has no effect to speak of on the infantry combat, until the actual moment of contact of the opposing forces. At that moment it should exercise a diminishing influence on the losses of its own side. In Germany they hold fast to the old tactical principles, without denying that modifications are necessary in attack formations. But it is contended that these changes affect only the attack of infantry, and not the combined action of the three arms. All previously ordered formations are deemed possible for infantry, which must conform to the lie of the ground from the commencement of the fight to the moment when the pursuit of the enemy commences. Where there is no cover, infantry must move in links, so to speak, of a chain, separated from each other by intervals of from five to ten paces. These links must advance in short rushes of thirty to forty paces, showing themselves only for a few seconds and presenting but a small target, the links being careful not to move at the same moment. The chain of links will thus advance by rushes, as far to the front as the fire of the enemy will permit. If there is no cover, it is held that it will be thus able to arrive at a point about 700 yards from the enemy. At this distance the links, which will be reinforced by their supports constantly pushing up from the rear, open fire. It is at this distance that the actual infantry fire attack commences. This will be conducted in successive bounds or rushes until the attacking chain has mastered the enemy's fire and can rush to the final attack. This attack will be supported by the fire of the reserves which are supposed to follow and comform to the movements of the attacking chain, about three or four hundred paces in rear of it. The training of the German infantry is carried out on the above lines. As far as we can see from the above summary of German infantry instruction, it does not much differ from that which obtains with us.

THE Royal Artillery dinner takes place in Simla on the 10th June.

MAJOR GENERAL MAITLAND, C. B., arrived on Saturday from Aden by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer Peninsular.

As it is not Mr. William Keswick of Jardine. Matheson who is dead, it follows that there is no Parliamentary vacancy at Epsom.

MR. MACARTNEY, on return from furlough last month, rejoined his appointment at Kashgar as Special Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Chinese Affairs.

MAJOR HOME, 2nd Gurkhas, is, we understand the only British Military Attache who has been fortunate enough to join the Russian Head-quarters in Manchuria.

COLONEL YEILDING, who has been dangerously ill from sunstroke in Somaliland, was to be sent straight to England on arrival at Aden from Berbera as it is believed the sea voyage will restore him to health.

THE new land telegraph line through Centra Persia will be opened for public traffic very soon as through communication with India, via the Quetta-Nushki route has been established, as we stated a few days ago.

A QUANTITY of vaccine is to be forwarded annually to Kabul as vaccination among the Sardars and their families is always welcome. The supply used to be sent from the Punjab during the late Amir's reign, but it was inadvertently stopped.

A SENSATIONAL paragraph appears in "Truth" of the 28th April regarding the terrible petroleum fire on a steamer in the Irrawaddy some weeks ago. On the authority of an "Army officer in Burma" it is stated that 500 natives perished, and a gruesome picture is drawn of bodies floating down the stream stranding on sandbanks and washing ashore in quiet back-waters ten days after the disaster. The very serious allegation is made that the newspapers of Burma made only a passing suggestion that "several persons" were missing and did not reveal the full extent of the loss of life. The Rangoon papers will, of course, have their say on this point. Meanwhile, we may remark that official inquiries show that about 300 lives were actually lost: truly a fearful bill of mortality. The Government of India have the whole matter now under investigation and it is obvious that it must be sifted to the bottom. A question in Parliament will doubtless follow upon the account that has appeared in "Truth" for such is Mr. Labouchere's usual procedure. The oil industry of Burma, and also that of Assam, is now attaining such proportions that it would seem to be necessary to appoint a special Petroleum Inspector. The carriage of highly inflammable oil on crowded passenger-steamers, in a tropical climate, should certainly not be tolerated and it is surprising that Government have not taken action long before this. We do not believe in hampering a new industry, but there is the public safety to be taken into account where the transport of petroleum is concerned. A proper system of inspection is urgently needed, says the "Pioneer."

THE City Line have issued their autumn passenger sailing list to Colombo and Calcutta, and following on the large additions of new tonnage to the fleet they now announce that excluding the passage through the canal, the journey to Colombo will approximate to 23 days, and to Calcutta to 26 days, this time being quicker by several days than any service yet announced to Calcutta and nearly equal to the time occupied from London by the mail steamers.

IT is reported from Milan that the German Emperor when conversing with Count Jacini's son, asked the young gentleman whether he had learned any modern languages while at school. The answer being in the negative, the Emperor replied : "Everywhere it is just the same as with us. Modern language ought to be taught in the very lowest classes.; and, whenever possible, instruction ought to be given also in Russian, Chinese, and Japanese." The Emperor then talked about his own family, and, referring to his little daughter, said : 'I am quite under her thumb. It is no good her governess threatening, as she sometimes does, to report her, when she is naughty to me, for I always have to give in."

"Times" Russian correspondents report :—M. de Plehve's peculiar methods of crushing the opposition movement are being rapidly developed to the point of perfection in St. Petersburg. His agents provocateurs are at work in various circles of society, and persons who show any tendency actively to oppose the present regime are in constant danger of arrest and banishment. The fear of what the Minister of the Interior may do, added to the anxiety caused by the war, creates in St. Petersburg an atmosphere of nervous excitement which even Russians from the provinces find it difficult to appreciate. Political prisoners are now being sent in large numbers to the northern provinces, particularly to Vologda and Arkhangelsk, as it is considered inadvisable to add for the present to the number of exiles in Siberia.

NAPOLEON AND LOUISIANA.

THE ROMANCE OF THE GREATEST PURCHASE ON EARTH.

[BY WILLIAM DURBAN.]

THE unparalleled World's Fair at St. Louis will, as a show, be largely forgotten after the time of the generation for which the display is prepared, but the marvellous historical antecedents which produced it will be held in everlasting remembrance. Though the show is to eclipse all past attempts of the kind in any part of the world, for the student the absorbing interest lies in the record of the bargain transacted a century ago in New Oleans.

While Napoleon was still only First Consul of the French Republic he was already dreaming of universal empire. Though, he seemed to see his way to absolute dominion over Europe, if only he could overcome British interference, the mastery of a single Continent was altogether inadequate to fill the horizon of his imagination. The delivery of Louisiana to the United States was one of the most fatal indications of this overweening ambition, writes Mr. Wm. Durban in the "Pall Mall Gazette." The night of Easter Sunday, 1803, was a memorable occasion in Franco-American history. For hours during the evening, and far on into the night, Napoleon was brooding in vacillation over the proposition to part with the vast territory in question, and dawn was breaking before he could master his indecision. Then suddenly his mind was irrevocably made up.

TROUBLE AT THE TUILERIES.

Stormy scenes occurred in the family circle when the rumour went forth that France was to surrender her more magnificent colonial appanage. His brothers Lucien and Joseph Buonaparte rushed round to the palace directly the evil tidings reached them. Lucien especially was excited, for he it was who had conducted the original negotiations by which Louisiana had been bought from Spain, and he was proud of the acquisition, as indeed, were the French people generally. He had also made a considerable fortune out of the deal, and it was altogether too humiliating to see the splendid fruits of the transaction from France recklessly flung away in order to meet a temporary exigency. Napoleon was in his bath when his brothers were shown in, and a merely general conversation at first was sustained ; but the First Consul astutely guessed what was on their minds, and he presently referred to the sale of Louisiana and asked Lucien for his opinion. "I flatter myself that the Chambers will not give their consent," was the prompt rejoinder. "I have already and just the same to the First Consul," said Joseph, turning to Lucien. "But what did I answer ?" asked Napolen with the light of battle glistening in his glance. "That you would do it in spite of the Chambers !" "Precisely ! I shall do it without the consent of any one ! Do you understand ?" The three brothers plunged at this point into a violent altercation. Joseph was so vehemently carried away that he rushed up to the bath and shouted that he would put himself at the head of the opposition and crush Napoleon. "You are too insolent, I declare !" exclaimed the latter, missing his foothold and slipping back into the water, so that Joseph was drenched to the skin, amid shouts of laughter from Lucien, while the valet was overcome with the fear that his master had fainted. The noisy conference broke up for the moment, but was resumed after Napoleon had finished his toilet. Lucien again raising the obnoxious "topic," Napoleon completely lost his equanimity, and flung his snuffbox violently on the floor, declaring he would break his brothers in the same way if they did not behave themselves reasonably.

To M. Barbe Marbois, who represented America in the negotiations, Napoleon said, "It is not only New Orleans I will cede, but the whole colony without reservation. I know the value of what I abandon. Still, I will be moderate, in consideration of the necessity which compels me to make the sale. I want fifty millions of francs, and for less than that amount I will not treat. To-morrow you shall be in full power." The treaty was signed and sealed May 4, 1803. That was why, at the beginning of last May, President Roosevelt presided at the impressive dedication of the site of the World's Fair at St. Louis, which is styled the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

THE FATE THAT ENGLAND ESCAPED.

What did Napoleon wish to do with such a sum of money ? He actually received sixty millions of francs. His main object was at that time to secure ample funds for his cherished project—the invasion of England. So that in one sense the commemoration at St. Louis is of supreme interest to the British people. If the colossal transfer had led, as Napoleon certainly intended and confidently hoped that it would, to a prodigious acquisition of supremacy on this side of the Atlantic, then the commemoration on the banks of the Missouri would have celebrated not only the American Republic but also the loss of British independence ! The First Consul was exasperated at the disaster which had destroyed his St. Domingo expedition. It was that incident which modified his ideas respecting the possessions of France across the Atlantic and enabled him to stifle the bitter pang which he felt at the prospect of parting with the vast domain between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains.

THEN AND NOW : AN AMAZING CONTRAST.

When the United States set up for themselves as a nation, the territory of the Republic nowhere touched the Gulf of Mexico. Nor was the new flag anywhere to be seen beyond the great river. Spain owned the great west and the island on which stood New Orleans, and had just obtained from Great Britain a retrocession of Florida and all the territory south of 31st degree of north latitude. But Spain claimed much more, and during sixteen years held armed possession of much of the present States or Alabama and Mississippi, displayed her flag and maintained her garrisons on many a bluff as far up the Mississippi as Tennessee, and closed the Father of Waters to navigation by citizens of the United States. Not till 1795, when America concluded its first treaty with Spain, did the latter grant a recognition of the 31st degree of latitude as part of the southern boundary of the United States, giving a promise to withdraw her garrisons north of that line (which was not done till 1799), and granting permission to American traders to deposit goods at New Orleans for exportation.

THE SINGULAR DEVELOPMENT.

The history of territorial cessions and retrocessions in this part of the world is a complicated record. In 1763 France had given up to Spain the immense region which in 1800 was returned to Napoleon by a secret treaty signed at San Ildefenso by Charles of Spain. The event of 1800 was a great triumph for Talleyrand. His darling desire had been to shut up the Americans in the limits which he reckoned, nature had traced for them. Their ambitions were to be sternly checked, and such bounds as France and Spain might be pleased to impose were to be set to their power. All this seemed certain to happen, yet none of it was ever to come about. It is one of the great astonishments of history to note how a single century has witnessed an aggrandisement that even the most ardent American patriots never dreamed of. Strange eventualities followed those incidents. The news of the secret treaty leaked out, and came to the ears of President Jefferson. Two years slipped by before Napoleon received the order on the Spanish officials for the delivery of Louisiana. His plans for sending over an armed force to occupy the province were thwarted by the destruction of his army in San Domingo and the lack of transports at home. He had set his heart on the mustering of an overwhelming army and flotilla at Boulogne for the invasion of Britain. Spain and France were acting as they pleased, ignoring the American Government, which looked quietly on for a considerable time, making no protest. Then something happened which revolutionised the situation. The Spanish intendant arrogantly, without the slighest authority, and in flat violation of the treaty of 1795, took away the right of deposit at New Orleans and closed the Mississippi to American trade. The people of Kentucky and Tennessee instantly took fire and clamoured for war against Spain. This was in the autumn of 1802. In the next Session of Congress the Federalists took the cry, but President Jefferson refused to force the war, and preferred to propose the purchase of Florida and New Orleans, and so to acquire the entire east bank of the mighty stream.

(Concluded on page 6.)

LAND AND SEA FIGHTING.

RUSSIAN CRUISER REPORTED LOST.

CHECK TO JAPANESE.

SORTIE FROM PORT ARTHUR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 20.

A great deal of heavy skirmishing has taken place on the Liaotung peninsula accompanied by severe loss on both sides.

A Japanese official despatch states that the landing of troops began yesterday at Takushan.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says that it is expected that Russia will shortly proclaim the Siberian ports, including Vladivostock, open to commerce.

LONDON, MAY 21.

General Kuropatkin in a despatch from Liaoyang, dated the 19th instant, reports that a detachment of Cossacks drove the Japanese to within eleven miles north of Feng-huan-cheng, the fight lasting six hours.

Admiral Witgert in a despatch from Port Arthur says that before the battleship Hatsuse sank an explosion occurred under another battleship which steamed off damaged. Otherwise he corroborates Admiral Togo's despatch.

Though officially discredited, it is persistently stated at St. Petersburg that the cruiser Bogatyr has been totally wrecked in a fog outside Vladivostock.

A similar report has reached Tokio.

Admiral Togo reports that his gunboats, torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats reconnoitred Port Arthur last night, despite a hot cross fire.

The gunboats were slightly damaged, but there were no casualties.

Admiral Witgert reports that three Japanese torpedo boats on the 16th instant, approached the scene of the Japanese disaster when the Novik went out and drove them off. This shows that the entrance to the harbour is practicable for large vessels.

General Stoessel reports that the Russian casualties at Kinchau on the 16th were 160 and that the enemy's advance on Kinchau has been arrested.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Japanese at Takushan yesterday surrounded and routed a squadron of cavalry, seven miles north of Takushan, killing and wounding many.

Reuter wires from Mukden that the Japanese main body, estimated at 70,000 men, is stationary considerably south, and that the Russians are covering Liaoyang.

The Russian forces and defences are daily strengthening.

The news of the Japanese disasters was received in Russia without any exultation and the newspapers pay tribute to the gallantry of the Japanese seamen.

It is reported at St. Petersburg that General Stoessel has made a sortie from Port Arthur and driven back the Japanese, killing and wounding one thousand, the Russian loss being 150.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 21.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London the 20th May, says that the "Time's" expert, exposing the Russian miscalculations and the weakness of the railway, scoffs at Russia as a menace to India.

The following telegram was received on Friday night by Mr. S. Hayashi, Japanese Consul in Bombay from the Japanese Government :—

Rear Admiral M. Togo reports : Our fleet, consisting of four cruisers, three gunboats and a torpedo flotilla, after successfully repelling the enemy's destroyers which emerged from Port Arthur during the Hatsuse disaster, and rescuing her drowning crew, on the 15th instant, proceeded to the Pechili Gulf, and reconnoitred along the Kaithow Promontory on the 16th, and having discovered the enemy ashore fired upon them, and they fled. On the 17th we penetrated Kinchow Gulf and bombarded the enemy's edifices, railway bridge, and military trains.

A portion of our army commenced landing on Takushan on the 19th instant.

Mr. S. Hayashi Consul for Japan at Bombay send us the following telegram received from his Government on Saturday night.

Admiral Togo reports :—Our gunboat squadron destroyers, and torpedo boat flotillas, approached Port Arthur on the 20th instant for reconnoitring which was successfully effected with little damage despite a hot cross-fire from the forts.

There were no casualties on our side.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan at Bombay, sends us the following telegram received from his Government yesterday morning. :—

On the 20th instant one company of the enemy approached six miles north of Takushan and was surrounded by our infantry and fled with many casualties.

One Russian Captain was made prisoner. There were no Japanese casualties.

[The Russian Cruiser Bogatyr which is reported to have been lost in a fog outside Vladivostok was a first class protected cruiser and was launched at Stettin in January 1901. She was built of steel, had two screws, raised fore castle and poop, two turrets two pole masts and three funnels fore and aft. Her length was 423 feet, beam 52 feet 3 inches and she had a draught of 21 feet 8 inches. Her displacement was 6395 tons I. H. P. 19,500 equal to a speed of 23 knots. Her coal capacities was from 720 to 1430, tons. She was fitted with Belleville boilers. Her protection consisted of a protected deck 1 1-4 thick flat and 2 to 2 3-4 inch slopes, the turrets had a five inch protection, casemates 4 inch, conning tower 6 inch and there was a two inch protective thickness on the funnel bases between decks. Her guns comprised twelve 6 inch quick-firers (145 cal.) two being in a turret forward, two in a turret aft, four in upper deck casemates and fou in shields, twelve 12-pounder quick, (50 cal,) twor light 12 pounders, and ten 3-ponnder quick and machine Hotchkiss. She had also four torpedo tubes, two being submerged in broadside. Her full complement of men was 580.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

Ambassador Recalled.

LONDON, MAY 21.

France has recalled the Ambassador from the Vatican owing to the wording of a protest addressed to the Powers simultaneously with the protest addressed to her by the Pope on the 7th instant.

THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENT.

President Roosevelt's nomination to the Presidency is assured.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Subscriptions to the East India Railway debentures have been closed.

LORD CURZON AT HOME.

A Visit by the Duke of Connaught.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught paid a long visit to Lord and Lady Curzon this afternoon.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The London County has beaten Derbyshire by an innings and 31 runs.

LONDON. MAY 21.

Surrey has beaten Worcestershire by 100 runs.

The matches, Middlesex vs. Sussex and Oxford University vs. Yorkshire, were abandoned owing to rain.

OBITUARY.

A CORRECTION.

The Mr. Keswick whose death was lately announced was Mr. John Keswick of Jardine Skinner and Co., Calcutta, and not Mr. Keswick of Jardine Matheson and Co.

Mr. J. J. J. Keswick, came out to Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co. Calcutta in 1863, as a young man of 21, and remained in connection with the firm for 23 years. He became the head of the business in Calcutta in 1881, and retired from the firm in the beginning of 1886. Mr. Keswick was a prominent and public-spirited man during the last five years of his residence in Calcutta. He was President of the Chamber of Commerce, was on several occasions Chairman of the St. Andrew's Dinner, and was one of the original promoters and first President of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association. In 1883, he led the opposition at a monster, meeting, held in the Town Hall, to the Ilbert Bill which was then being promoted by the Government of Lord Ripon, and earned for himself the title of "The Uncrowned King of Calcutta." Mr. Keswick, of late years, lived on his beautiful residential estate in one of the border counties, and used to take a run up to London once or twice a week to attend the Board meetings of the concerns in which he was either Director or Chairman. He was Chairman of the Rio Quito Mine, and was also concerned in the management of the Bengal Iron and Steel Company, and the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway. He has passed away in his sixty-fourth year.

SHOOTING IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

LORD KITCHENER'S MUSKETRY PRIZES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

The following results of the competition for Lord Kitchener's Musketry Prizes are notified :—

Silver Cup for British Troops won by the Gordon Highlanders with 219 points.

Silver Cup for Native Troops won by the 29th Punjabis with 291 points.

The Magdala Gold Medal :—Winner Drill Naick Venkatasami. The next in order of merit were:—(1) amongst British Troops, the 1st Royal Warwicks, 1st Oxfordshire Light infantry, 1st Royal Scots and the Nilgiri Volunteers, and (2) amongst the Native Troops, the 97th Deccan Infantry 14th Gurkhas, 92nd Punjabis and the 1st Brahamans.

The Nanpara Cavalry Cup:—Winners, (1) amongst British Cavalry squadron, 15th Hussars with 1991 points, and (2) amongst Native Cavalry, B squadron 4th Cavalry with 1911 points.

The Cup presented by the Cawnpore Woolen Mills was won by the 29th Punjabis with 566 points, the next in order of merit being the Guides infantry with 522 points, 41st Dogras with 519 ; 47th Sikhs with 512 and 22nd Gurkhas with 510 points.

The Order adds that the Commander-in-chief notices with regret that in each of these competitions, the entries were less numerous than might reasonably have been expected and hopes to see a marked increase in the future.

GYMKHANA AT SIMLA.

The Viceroy and Lady Ampthill were present at a Gymkhana at Simla to-day at which the usua bumble-puppy events were contested before a large gathering. Colonel W. Campbell, Captain Popham Miss Patterson, Mrs. Heneage, Captain Brooke and Mrs. Mcleod were the principal winners. A two furlong scurry was also run off for a wager of Rs 100 between Mr Davies and Captain Maconochey, the former winning.

THE APPROACH OF THE MONSOON.

Indications of the approach of the monsoon are beginning to appear. South westerly winds have commenced in Ceylon and South India and were found by this week's mail steamer over the western half of the Arabian sea where the rain bearing current is always the first to establish itself. Meanwhile the heat in Upper India is culminating. The temperatures recorded to-day are nearly everywhere above normal, Jacobabad exceeding even it own terrific record with 123 degrees, while Multan, Bikaner and Hyderabad report a maximum of over 115 degrees each. To-night's meteorological report states that duststorms and thunderstorms may be again expected in North-Western India, while over the more Central parts of the country and the Deccan the weather will continue fine and hot.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

ATTACK ON THE MAIL.

CURIOUS DOCUMENTS FOUND AT KARO-LA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHUMBI, MAY 20.

The mail proceeding to Gyantse on the afternoon of the 19th instant was ambuscaded two miles from the Mission camp. The escort, consisting of eight of the Mounted Infantry, were surrounded and lost one killed, and two wounded ; seven horses killed and one mail bag lost.

The firing being heard in the camp, Captain Ottley, with the Mounted Infantry, went out, and an armed escort drove the enemy back, punished them severely, and returned to the camp with the wounded and without further loss.

To-day Colonel Brander proceeded with a column to punish the villagers concerned. Colonel H. Read, Indian Army, arrived at Silliguri to-day to take over command of the lines of communication.

KONGMA, MAY 20.

Gyantse, 19th May.—Some interesting correspondence was found in the Tibetan camp after the fight on the Karo-la. It appears that there is an important supply depot at Nargartse presided over by an ecclesiastic who is acting under the orders of another monk. The collection and equipment of the local levies is conducted by the various Jongpen under the orders of the Lhassa Government or Delegates. Amongst the letters were round nominal rolls of militia men including both monks, called "Golden Soldiers" and laymen. Apparently the laymen provide their own weapons but each monk is given a matchlock and knife at the expense of the Lhassa Government. Of the four heads of the force at the Karo-la three were monks. Most remarkable is a document headed, "Agreement of Three Braves.' "The English acting in an insolent and rapacious manner have entered our country. We are unable to sit silent under this infliction. Soldiers must be sent to fight, and the Government has given orders that the noble Kyme is to proceed as head of the army in place of the Lheding Depon. With him are we three responsible Braves. We have consulted together and made this agreement, taking no account of our lives, fighting for honour only. We have bound ourselves not to quarrel with other servants, to drink no wine, not to gamble, not to lie, not to steal : if we should do any of these things we are prepared to suffer any punishment inflicted by the Master. If we do well the Master will reward us well, Each man of us will receive a yearly gratuity of 30 ounces of silver, Should we depart but little from what we have bound ourselves to do we must pay a fine of three ounces of gold." Then follow the names and seals.

LATER.

This morning the garrison made a most successful sortie against an advanced position taken up by the enemy in a small village not 600 yards from the camp. Two companies each of Sikhs and Gurkhas were disposed by Major Murray on three sides of the village before dawn. The enemy in the fort discovered their presence just as the light was breaking and opened a tremendous fusilade, the whole fort being outlined in fire as if by an illumination. Our men notwithstanding closed on the village. The main door was found to be barricaded, and the Gurkhas strove in vain to break open the door with their rifle butts, while a hail of missiles, stones, etc., was poured on them from the roof. Then Lieutenant Gordon with six of the 32nd Pioneers in a most gallant manner went up to the door and blew it open with guncotton. The enemy were expelled with heavy loss. To our surprise we had only four men wounded.

With regard to the advance upon Lhassa from Gyantse, it is understood that mule transport will mainly have to be used. A mule per fighting man may be considered a rough estimate of the number required, but this equivalent is certainly not forthcoming at present. Supplies will continue to be poured into the Chumbi Valley, as it is quite uncertain how long the operations will last, or whether further reinforcements will be required later on.

Hitherto, partly in consequence of natural rivalry the Grand Lama of Tashe-Lhunpo has been animated by a much more reasonable spirit than the Dalai Lama, and at first he ostentatiously avoided carrying out the orders from Lhassa to annoy and insist upon the expulsion of the British Mission. Among the common people the Grand Lama of Tashe-Lhunpo commands greater awe than even the Dalai Lama. Spiritually the Grand Lama of Tashe-Lhunpo is the superior of the Dalai Lama, and temporarily the balance of power between them is fairly even. It is true that while the Dalai Lama has retained full authority over Central Tibet the Tashe-Lama, partly through indolence and partly through favouritism has allowed his former temporal control of Tsang province to be usurped by Lhassa ; but the Kalons, or great Ministers of State, and the Dapons or Generals, are fairly evenly distributed between the two provinces, and the superior sanctity of the Tashe Lama fairly completes the balance of power. It is only the presence of the Chinese Amban, and the three populous monasteries of Lhassa, with their annual Chinese subsidy, that turns the scale against Tashe-Lhunpo. Had the British Mission been able to cultivate a friendship with the Grand Lama of Tashe-Lhunpo, and to have opened negotiations with him, it is probable that the adoption of such a course would have done more than anything else to bring the Dalai Lama to his senses. In any case the influence of the Tashe Lama especially in Southern Tibet, is enormous and if he has really made common cause with his ancient rival at Lhassa it is a most unfortunate circumstance for us.—"Pioneer."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Corporal Thewles, 4th Hussars, is appointed 2nd Lieut, the Buffs, and is posted to the 1st Battalion.

An exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Majors Morrice and Dyas, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Lieutenants Hutchinson, 121st Pioneers, and Henderson, 7th Rajputs, are transferred to the 38th Horse, and Lieutenant Russell, 16th Rajputs, to the 39th Horse.

BETTING ON THE DERBY.

AJAX AND RYDAL HEAD NON-STARTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

A special cablegram to the "Asian" gives the following as the latest betting on the Derby :—

11 to 4 against Gouvernant.
9 to 2 against Henry the First.
6 to 1 against John O'Gaunt and St. Amant.
20 to 1 against the others.

M. Blanc has announced that Ajax will run in the French Derby, while Gouvernant will run in the English Derby.

The Duke of Westminister's Rydal Head will not start in the Derby but will be reserved for his As cot engagements.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

VICEREGAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

SIMLA, MAY 21.

There will be 550 guests at the ball to be given by the Viceroy and Lady Ampthill on the 26th instant, and 350 at the State dinner on the 27th, while 115 are being entertained by the Viceregal staff at lunch at the races here next Tuesday.

SIMLA WATER SUPPLY.

The Simla Municipality have accepted estimates amounting to Rs. 44,000 for improving the water supply which is already showing signs of running short. The octroi has proved so successful here that the Municipality are applying to Government for permission to give a month's gratuity to the collecting staff.

CHARGE AGAINST A PLEADER.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

MADRAS, MAY 21.

Mr. B. Seshagiri Row, for some time practising as a pleader at Hyderabad, was arrested on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Bombay, at the instance of Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee Mody of Bombay, on a charge of cheating and breach of trust in respect of a sum of about Rs. 17,000.

The accused was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, yesterday, when an application for bail was made on the ground of ill-health and accused's inability to travel by train to Bombay.

Doctor Godwin and Lieutenant-Colonel Lee were examined, and on their evidence it was resolved that it was not expedient to send accused to Bombay at once, but a telegram was despatched to Bombay to enquire whether bail might be granted.

The matter stands adjourned till to-day pending receipt of a reply from Bombay, accused being meanwhile allowed to remain at his residence in police custody.

BURST OF THE MONSOON AT COLOMBO.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.'s Colombo Agents wired them on Saturday morning that the monsoon has burst there.

THE LATE MR. J. N. TATA.

MESSAGE FROM THE VICEROY.

MR. R. J. TATA has received the following telegraphic message from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay :—

His Excellency the Viceroy desires the following message from himself to be communicated to you :—

"I have heard with deep concern of the death of Mr. Tata, and although I never had the pleasure and advantage of his acquaintance, I hope that you and his family will accept my sincere sympathy and condolences. No Indian of the present generation has done more for the commerce and industry of India than Mr. Tata, and few, I believe, have exercised a more generous and wide-spread philanthropy. Mr Tata was truly one of the greatest of the Indian citizens of the Empire, and his loss will be felt far beyond the limits of the Bombay Presidency.

"I particularly grieve that Mr. Tata has not lived to see the establishment of the Research Institute, the conception of which has made his generosity and public spirit so renowned.

"His Excellency Lord Lamington desires to associate himself in this message of sympathy and condolence in your grievous bereavement."

The Secretary to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda telegraphs from Mahableshwar.

"Please accept Maharaja's condolence for sad death of your beloved father and consequent loss to India."

H. E. Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, Dewan of Mysore, wires from Bangalore :—Very sorry to hear death of great philanthropist. Great pity he did not live to see Institute established. Accept my sincere condolences yourself and all your family."

H. H. The Nawab Shaib of Janjira wires :—"Very sorry at news of death of Mr. Tata. Please accept our deep sympathy and condolence."

The third day's funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Mr. J. N. Tata were performed on Saturday afternoon at the family residence in Waudby Road in the presence of Sir Jametjee Jijeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and many other leading Parsees, Dustoors and priests. The high priest of Naosari officiated at the ceremonies and afterwards spoke highly of the merits of the deceased gentleman. No charities were announced on the occasion as is the custom among Parsees. The Colaba Cotton market, the People's Free Reading Room and Library, the offices and mills of the deceased &c. were closed on Saturday out of respect to his memory.

COLONEL WAHAB, British Commissioner on the Aden Hinterland Demarcation, may delay his departure on furlough for a short time in order to complete some urgent work now in hand.

THE CAPTURE OF ILLIG.

GRAPHIC NARRATIVE.

H. M. S. Hyacinth, flagship of the East Indian Station, arrived in harbour on the morning of the 15th instant having on board H. E. Rear-Admiral Atkinson Willes. The Hyacinth is returning from Aden where she stayed for few days after taking part in the Somaliland Campaign. A press representative boarded the Hyacinth and learnt some interesting particulars of the capture of Illig on the 21st ultimo some of which details have not yet been published. "The Hyacinth," said the informant, left Colombo on the 1st Feb. last and arrived at Aden on the 8th—the day on which hostilities began in the Far East between Russia and Japan. From that time up to the middle of April the flagship was engaged in patrolling the Somali coast searching for dhows (which kept the Mullah supplied with provisions) between Berbera and Gardafui and visiting Aden periodically for coal. Orders were then received to proceed to Berbera where the Hyacinth found that General Egerton had received permission from home to.

FOLLOW THE MULLAH INTO ITALIAN TERRITORY

where he had taken refuge and where he recruited his force. Leaving Berbera on the 17th April the Hyacinth, the second class cruiser Fox of 4.360 tons and the third class cruiser Mohawk of 1,770 tons with the Italian crusier Volturno (Commander Forrechio) proceeded to capture Illig which was the chief port from where the Mullah received his supplies &c. by means of the numerous flat bottomed dhows that frequented the place. On the way down the flagship and the Fox called at Laskhorai and embarked 125 men of the 1st Hampshires under command of Major Jackson D. S. O.. the Mohawk which was a slow boat and had been sent on before. At about 10-30 p.m. on the 20th instant the warships arrived off the mouth of the Gullule river about 3 1-2 miles north of Illig and anchored in total darkness, all lights having been extinguished to avoid being discovered. The Mohawk which had arrived earlier in the day was sent down to a place called Middle Beach about 1 1-2 miles from Illig, to reconnoitre. Although we hoped that we had not been discovered we saw a number of fires lit up on the hills and afterwards learnt that this was a sign to

A LARGE PARTY OF RAIDERS,

who had gone out to return to Illig. Preparations were then made to land the following morning and although the Admiral wished to land two light field guns he found this impossible against the heavy sea and rough surf that prevailed all along the coast and the operations had therefore to be carried out with four maxims only, and, in view of the great strength of the zaribas and tower of the village, the work before us seemed by no means easy. To begin with, the landing was accomplished with the utmost difficulty, the men having to wade through the surf from the boats. At 4-30 a. m. Flag Captain the Hon. H. L. Wood with Major Kennedy of the Marines and Major Cunliffe Owen, R.A., Intelligence Officer, landed at the mouth of the Gullule river and an advance party of the Hyacinth followed. The Flag Captain managed to capture two Somalis and endeavoured to impress their services as guides to reach the plateau, at the end of which was the upper fortified village. Not being able to get up on the right as intended, a way was found up the left of the ridge and the advance guard was soon at the top waiting for the rest. The main body arrived shortly afterwards, consisting of about 125 of the Hampshires, 91 Marines, 327 Blue Jackets and 4 Maxims from the cruisers, all under the command of Admiral Atkinson Willes. At about 7-30 a. m. the force advanced with scouts, and women and childern were seen driving away the flocks of sheep and a few herds of cattle. Illig consisted really of a lower village on the beach where the people lived in huts and caves and were fortified by high walls, while there was an upper-village very strongly fortified by a 9 foot wall of about 6 or 7 feet in thickness with a big tower in the centre, a precipitous cliff dividing the two. As soon as the Dervishes found that they had been taken by surprise by a land party all concentrated in the walled enclosure. There were about 500 or 600 of them with numerous spearmen and about 200 rifles, these being a very varied collection of French and German guns, Martini Henris, and even Magazines evidently captured from Plunkett's column. The scouts advanced to about 150 yards of the zaribas, but were then fired on and retired to about 250 yards, and then the whole force

ADVANCED TO THE ATTACK

by short rushes. The enemy was now firing on them with vigour and four big iron cannons at the corners of the fort were frequently discharged, but did little or no damage. These were curious things slung on ropes and loaded with bits of iron, stones &c, and when discharged immediately tumbled back, but were re-loaded and hauled up again. The Dervishes were defending with great determination and frequently exposed themselves fearlessly but at last, when the British were about 50 yards from the enclosure, the word was given to charge and right well was this done ; for the Blue Jackets Marines and the Hampshires were most anxious to get up to the enemy. The loop-holed zaribas were gallantly stormed and scaled and the stubborn Dervishes were driven out at the point of the bayonet. The enemy then retired hurriedly, leaving their dead behind, but carrying away most of their wounded. Their stubbornness was again evident when one party retired to the caves of the lower village, the other half going off to the South West.

OUR CASUALTIES

were four killed and 7 wounded. The slaughter was enormous, but large bodies of men fled and escaped. A number of prisoners was also taken. The attacking forces suffered a slight loss. Two seamen of the Hyacinth—Henry Johnson and Martin Christopher Cavanagh—were killed, as also a stoker of the Fox, while four men of the Mohawk and one each from the Hyacinth and Fox were wounded. After a short rest in the upper village, which was now entirely won, the extremely unpleasant task of clearing the caves of the lower village was begun, and though this did not occasion any big movements, still there were innumerable exciting instances of individual bravery displayed by the attacking force. This portion having also been at last effectually cleared, a garrison of 50 Marines and all the men of the 1st Hampshires under Major Jackson were left in the village, and the rest retired to their respective ships. The taking away of our dead and wounded to the flagship at about 3 p.m. was a task of very great difficulty as the steep cliffs of about 150 feet from the sea had to be descended while indiscriminate firing was going on, not to speak of wading through the rough sea to the boats. In the meantime a party of Marines chased the other party of Dervishes but could not get up to them. The work of demolishing the zaribas took about 5 or 6 days but it was thoroughly done and on the 28th April the flagship and the other vessels returned to Berbera."

Finally we learn that the operations were well planned and well carried out and individual cases of gallantry were very conspicuous. Although it was a comparatively small affair, it was one of those many instances which add lustre to the record of British pluck and gallantry. The picked force of the Hampshires did excellent work and the Marines and Blue Jackets were glad to have them as comrades. It is said that the Dervishes lost about 100 killed and a large number were wounded.

The "Hyacinth" arrived at Berbera on the 29th April and then went on to Aden where after coaling and a short run along the coast, she came away to Colombo, the Fox which came up from Bombay the same month being stationed there for duty while the Mohawk, went home her time being up. The flagship left on the 17th instant, for Trincomalee for her annual course of target practice which will take up about 6 weeks, and her movements are still to be decided upon.

THE AMIR'S ACCIDENT.

THE Amir of Kabul was well advised when he asked the Government of India to send him a skilled surgeon last month, for the laceration to his left hand, due to the "bursting" of his gun, was of a nature that might have had serious consequences. The loss of the hand itself might have followed the crude treatment of his hakims, who have no knowledge of antiseptic surgery, but rely upon oils and ointments where wounds are in question. There is always the risk, too, of blood-poisoning in such cases, and this may involve a fatal termination. Major Bird was fortunately in time to save his Highness from the worst effects that follow upon the Oriental method of dealing with flesh wounds, and the rapid recovery of the patient may now be expected. Any delay at this end might have made a great difference in the case from a surgical point of view, for the Amir's general health had begun to suffer owing to insomnia induced by constant pain. He must have regretted that no successor had ever been appointed to Dr. Gray, who was, in his father's service for several ears.—"Pioneer."

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ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 6.

THE BUDGET PROPOSALS.

THE income tax payer being a long-suffering and patient beast is making no fuss about the increased burdens put upon his shoulders by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and excepting so far as a few mild protests from the retail tobacconists are concerned, Mr. Austen Chamberlain's financial proposals are meeting with no really serious opposition except in regard to the Tea Duty. And I am not sure that "serious" is not too strong a word to use about the agitation against the additional two pence. The objections raised upon the Liberal benches are more or less discounted as a necessary feature of the party game, and as comparatively harmless in view of the fact that the General Election has been put off until the autumn of 1905. The City meeting held at Winchester House on Wednesday was in its way a success, but it was not particularly well stage-managed and loses its effect by being confined to those engaged in the trade either here or in India and Ceylon. By the way I must protest against the practice of including India in the term Colonies and speaking of England in connection either with India or Ceylon as the motherland. But that however is not very serious. I should have thought that the demonstration organised by the Indian and Ceylon Tea Associations would have been more impressive if in addition to the experts some of the great City magnates had taken part in the proceedings. At any rate this would have secured more publicity, for decry them as much as you will, the people who are responsible for the contents of our daily papers invariably act upon the rule that however excellently a man may speak, it is unnecessary to report him unless he is a personage. As it was, the speaking was entirely in the hands of those who are engaged in the tea trade here or who represent those personally interested in India. For the latter, the planters of Assam and Cachar, the brokers and merchants of Calcutta, her Majesty's Government care no more than for the inhabitants of Iceland, and why ? because they are voteless. It is a misfortune that the two classes who will suffer most from the additional tax on tea—the producers in India and Ceylon and the poorest of the consumers at home—are to the Government of the day, who owe their existence to votes, negligible quantities. Do you think that if, for example, the poor shop-girls of the unfashionable quarters of the Metropolis, who I am credibly informed live upon bread and butter and tea had votes, any Government would dare to tax so heavily such a necessary article as the cup that cheers but not inebriates ? The thing would be out of the question. As it is, Mr. Lough M. P., may urge his friends to continue their agitation until the latest possible moment—some time in June—but there is absolutely no chance of the additional duty being withdrawn. The promoters of Wednesday's meeting apparently recognise this, for they have two strings to their bow. They not only protest against the increase "as being hurtful to a most important industry emerging from a long period of depression", but urge Government to "take such steps as may be necessary to exclude from admission into this country teas similar to those which have been rejected by the Customs authorities of other countries." On this point Sir Seymour King put down a pertinent question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the other day. Had his attention recently been called to the fact that the importation into the United States and Australia of low grade, impure, and unwholesome teas had been stopped by legislation ; whether he was aware that quantities of teas which had been rejected by the Customs authorities in those countries had been and were being shipped to this country, and together with quantities of similar low quality teas imported direct, were being employed here for mixing with superior teas without incurring the penalties for adulteration under existing laws ; and, if so, whether he would consider if, without disadvantage to the revenue, he could introduce similar regulations for the exclusion of such teas from this country, Mr. Austen Chamberlain's reply was perhaps not altogether encouraging. "Only one case" he said "has been brought to my knowledge of the importation into this country of tea rejected in the United States or Australia." The legislation in the United States to which the honourable member refers requires that imported tea should come up to certain selected standard samples. The terms of the Australian Law appear to correspond closely with the law in this country which provides for the seizure or destruction of any tea which is either exhausted or mixed with other substances or unfit for human food and on pursuance of the customs regulations over 66,000lbs of tea were condemned in 1903. I do not think that any alteration in the existing system is required. In most of the reports of the Winchester House meeting including that of the "Times" Mr. C. C. Macleod who proposed the resolution is erroneously described as Chairman of the Indian Tea Association. He is Vice-Chairman. The Chairman is Sir Seymour King.

MR. McKENNA AND MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

The Budget purposals have led to a Parliamentary incident of a somewhat unusual and unpleasant kind. In the course of discussion in the House of Commons on Tuesday, the Liberal member for North Monmouth (Mr. McKenna) caused some excitement by what is regarded by Ministerialists at least as an attack upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer's honour. Mr. McKenna drew attention to a speech made by the late Colonial Secretary at the formation of the Tariff Commission. The right hon. gentleman said on that occasion :—"It would be premature to anticipate the results of this great commission. All I say is that if we are successful, as I believe we shall be, in producing a tariff which will have fully taken into account all the varied interests concerned, and which will generally approve itself to those interests, although even then we shall not have made law, we shall have done a great service to our law-givers, and shall have paved the way for the realization of any mandate with which the country may be pleased to entrust us."

It could not be denied now that this proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was protectionist legislation. It was introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on a protectionist ground—that it was to restore a departed industry, and to give increased employment in this country. The returns of the imports of stripped and unstripped tobacco for the month of March showed that some person was fortunate enough to anticipate the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposals, and to realize that a fortune was to be made by the importation of large quantities of unstripped tobacco. In March 3,400,000lbs. of stripped tobacco were brought in and 4,600,000lbs. of unstripped tobacco. That was a complete reversal of the ordinary percentages, which were always in favour of stripped tobacco; and one could only suppose that this result was in anticipation of some such proposal as that which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had submitted. He was justified in asking who advised the Chancellor of the Exchequer in this matter. There was not the shadow of a suggestion that the right hon. gentleman was in any way acting in complicity with any one. But what he asked was, has the Chancellor of the Exchequer been made a dupe ? Had he been advised by persons interested in bringing in unstripped tobacco ? Was it a mere accident that in the month of March the imports of unstripped tobacco should have exceeded the imports in any previous month ? The consumption of tobacco in March was absolutely normal. If it were the fact that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had acted on the principles laid down by the right hon. member for West Birmingham in his address to the Tariff Commission, and if the only representative of the tobacco trade on that commission had recommended this tax to the Chancellor, of the Exchequer, then the House of Commons was entitled to know it. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, greatly nettled, called upon Mr. McKenna to formulate his charge and an angry scene ensued in which Mr. Chamberlain "pere" intervened. Later the name of Mr. Gallaher, the great Irish tobacco manufacturer was introduced by Mr. McKenna and Major Jameson who though a Nationalist is often on the side of the present Government caused much amusement by saying that the gentleman named is a member of the National Liberal Club! Eventually the matter dropped, but was reintroduced at yesterday's sitting by Mr. McKenna asking the Chancellor of the Exchequer to consent to the appointment of a Select Committee to ascertain whether the exceptionally large import of unstripped tobacco in March was to be ascribed to a foreknowledge on the importers' part of the contents of the Budget. Mr. A. Chamberlain said the question would be answered by the Prime Minister when he arrived. Upon his appearance Mr. Balfour amidst cheers said that the Government did not propose to grant the Committee which the Hon. Member asked for. The Prime Minister then proceeded to say that Mr. McKenna had come down with a prepared attack upon the honour of one of the members of the Government and was evidently about to castigate his opponent very severely when Mr. McKenna rose to ask if he should be allowed to reply. A scene of great confusion ensued and the Opposition repeatedly demanded the withdrawal of Mr. Balfour's reference to Mr. McKenna. The Speaker finally refused to allow the Prime Minister to develop the answer he had already given to Mr. McKenna, but did not ask him to withdraw the words objected to. There the matter remains for the present. It was expected that in his speech at the annual gathering of the Primrose League at the Albert Hall this afternoon, Mr. Balfour would say what, but for the Speaker's order, he would have said in the House yesterday. He, however, seems to have decided to wait for a more convenient season.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this excellent Association was held in the Jehanghir Hall of the Imperial Institute on Monday afternoon, Mrs. Flora Annie Steel presiding. There was a very good attendance, among those present being Sir Steuart and Lady Bayley, Lady Hobhouse, Lady Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Probyn, Mr. Justice Candy, Mrs. Chester Macnaghten, Mrs. R. Vakeel and her daughters, Dr. Robert Cust, Mrs. Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. McCorkell, Dr. and Mrs. Pinches, Miss Beck, Mr. A. Knight from Singapore, Mr. Gungapdhyay and Mrs. Malet. The first Resolution, which proposed the adoption of the Report and expressed the thanks of the meeting to the Branch Committees and Hon. Secretaries in India, was moved by Mr. V. P. Vaidya, who having been now called to the Bar, is returning this month to Bombay. He dwelt on various points in the Report, and showed that there had been much activity during the year in promoting the objects of the Association, viz., to spread knowledge about India, to encourage racial friendliness, and to promote education for Indian women. Mr. Coldstream seconded the Resolution. He was able to report that a new branch had been recently started at Lucknow, of which the Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces has agreed to be President; and the Commissioner, Mr. Ross Scott, to be Chairman. Mr. Coldstream also referred to his long acquaintance with Mrs. Steel in the Punjab, where, as he reminded us, she did much to improve the girls' schools of that Province. The second Resolution ran as follows:—"That this meeting regards with much interest the efforts made in various directions to promote education for women and girls in India, and in co-operation with such efforts desires to extend the organisation of the National Indian Association in that country." Major Syed Hassan, in proposing the Resolution, said it was a mistake to suppose that purdah ladies were without education. They often learnt under the same teachers as their brothers, or those teachers instructed them after their brothers had left home. He described an Association lately formed by some Mahomedan ladies at Hyderabad who met to discuss matters concerning the training of their children, and to collect funds in support of the Alighar College. This Hyderabad movement was one of those on which the Resolution expressed congratulations. Dr. John Pollen seconded the Resolution in his usual lively manner, and it was supported by a Parsee lady Miss C. Vakeel who wore her graceful Eastern dress. She said that she felt pride in the fact that the women of her community had been among the first to avail themselves of the advantages of higher education, but she hoped that in a spirit of friendly rivalry women of every nationality in India would now seek wider instruction. The Resolution having been carried, Mrs. Steel delivered an eloquent and interesting address, in the course of which she urged the great importance of avoiding in India the great mistake that has been made in England as to women's education. In London alone there are now over 14,000 women of the educated class who are trying by typewriting and other occupations to maintain themselves on less than 14/- a week. She hoped that domestic training would form a part of all instruction for women in India. They must remember that, whether they were M.A's, or B.A's they were women first of all. Another point dwelt on by Mrs. Steel was that English ladies in India should not fail to learn some Indian language. She had, she observed, met English women who had lived in India for many years without attempting this, and they were, therefore, unable to mix with the people. She expressed her interest in the work of the Association, and wished it continued success. A vote of thanks to the Chair was proposed by Sir Steuart Bayley. Mrs. Steel having briefly acknowledged it, the interesting meeting closed.

THE NEW SPIRIT IN INDIA.

In the annual report the Council observe with great satisfaction that the claim of girls to receive instruction "is becoming year by year more recognized among the members of the advanced communities in India. The education of men is increasingly felt to carry with it as a necessity that of women; reforms relating to marriage customs tend to make it possible for girls to continue longer at school; old prejudices antagonistic to female education are in a measure dying out; the improvement resulting from mental culture is becoming more evident; and to meet these changes in public opinion, larger funds are forthcoming from the Indian Government, as well as from wealthy individuals for the endowment of girls' schools. The important matter now is to secure that education shall be no longer superficial and formal, but of sound quality, well adapted to the development of faculties and to the requirements of social life. Hence the training of teachers becomes more and more essential, and facilities for such training should be multiplied. Capable young women, especially widows, should be enabled to spend time on preparation, and Training Colleges should be better staffed and better fitted with appliances." The Council express their desire to devote to this object increased financial aid and invite further special contributions for the training of teachers, as well as for help towards the attainment of the general objects of the Association, namely—promoting friendly intercourse and mutual understanding between the English people and the people of India. Lady Winterbotham has joined the Committee. The two Indian members, Mr. N. B. Wagle and Mr. S. K. Sirkar having retired, their places have been filled by Major Syed Hassan and Mr. V. P. Vaidya. Sir John Jardine has resigned the Vice-Chairmanship of the Committee, owing to his having removed to a distance from London.

OUR COLONIAL COUSINS AND THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

If Mr. Hamar Greenwood, Liberal candidate for York, is victorious at the general election, as a distinguished member of Mr. Chamberlain's Commission sorrowfully admitted to me the other day is more than likely, he will be a great acquisition to the House of Commons. Mr. "Tommy" Bowles and Sir Wilfred Lawson, if they and Mr. Greenwood are in the next Parliament, will have to look to their laurels, for the latter is not only a breezy but a decidedly amusing speaker. I heard him for the first time at the Society of Arts on Tuesday when he spoke in the discussion on a paper about Canada contributed by Mr. W. L. Griffith. The way he chaffed "Farmer Brassey" and "Farmer Aberdeen" was as funny as it was inoffensive, Lord Brassey was at the meeting and had related his experiences as a landowner in the Dominion, The Lord of Aberdeen, who would have presided but for the second reading in the Lords of the Street Betting Bill in which he is greatly interested is, as is well-known, the proprietor of a ranche in British Columbia. Mr. Greenwood told us that while he is a Canadian born and bred and devoted to the country of his birth, he likes to live in the Motherland notwithstanding that since he came to reside in England he has been variously described as "a foreigner," "an alien" and "a native." Indeed some of his opponents have gone so far as to express the hope that when the Aliens Bill now before Parliament has become law, he will be promptly deported to the place whence he came. Although there happens to be at present at least four Canadians in the House of Commons—one for each geographical division of the Kingdom—England (Sir Gilbert Parker), Wales (General Laurie). Scotland (Mr. G. M. Brown son of the founder of the Toronto Globe), and Ireland (the Hon. E. Blake). Parliament would not be the worse for a fifth. There is another Colonial—not a Canadian—who ought to be in the House of Commons. I allude to Sir John Cockburn the ex-Premier of South Australia and until recently Agent General for that Colony; and probably he would be there if he were what he certainly is not, a trimmer. His position "vis-a-vis" our Home and Imperial politics is a little peculiar. Generally he is in sympathy with Liberal ideals and, if rumour is to be credited, a second Major Seely in respect to the employment of Chinese labour in South Africa. On the other hand he is a fierce. I had almost written fanatical, supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy for which he would go through fire and water. In the circumstances the constituency in which Sir John Cockburn would be an acceptable candidate either on one side or the other is far—very far—to seek. This is a thousand pities, for a Colonial with Sir J. Cockburn's exceptionable and oratorical powers would be a valuable addition to Parliament and I personally would go a long way to vote for such a man though I might not see eye to eye with him on all points. I am afraid however that he shares the antipodean objection to allowing the shores of Australia to be contaminated by the presence of any sort of Asiatics though they be his own fellow subjects. I will however do him the justice to say that his hostility is not due to any petty or sordid motives. He has no ill feeling—quite the reverse—to Indians "per se"; but he thinks the two races are better apart. Of course we know that the bulk of Colonials especially in those Colonies where the labour party have their way are determined to exclude Asiatics because the latter, to use a vulgar expression, are able to live "on the smell of an oil rag" and can, therefore, afford to accept much lower wages than the white man whose diet is on a more generous scale. Sir John by the way is not Colonial-born. If I did not know that he is by birth a Scot, I should say that he was of Irish parentage. By education he is a Londoner and King's College is proud of him.

SIR FRANK FORBES ADAM.

Congratulations to a former well known Bombayite, Sir Frank Forbes Adam, on his having received from the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster a commission as Deputy Lieutenant. The duties of a Deputy Lieutenant are, if I am not mistaken, purely nominal, but the office is one much sought by country gentlemen and it confers on the possessor the privilege of wearing a showy uniform of a more or less military character. I see that in, regard to the all important Fiscal question Sir F. Forbes Adam stands by the old ways. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's "simple, businesslike and lucid" Budget speech, had, Sir Frank contended knocked the bottom out of the ex-Colonial Secretary scheme of tariff reform and this seems to be the opinion of the speaker's colleagues, for a Protectionist resolution subsequently moved was rejected by an overwhelming majority. By the way the "Daily News" is so delighted with Sir F. Forbes Adam's frank adherence to Free Trade that it refers to him as "that veteran organiser of British and Indian trade." The expression "organiser of British and Indian trade" though rather curious may pass but I must protest against the absurdity of calling a man of Sir F. Forbes Adam's age a "veteran." Twenty years hence the term, may be applicable but it certainly is not appropriate now, as the writer of the ridiculous paragraph in the "Daily News" might have ascertained if he had taken the trouble to consult the usual books of reference.

POSTCRIPT.

The fact that the general election has (evidently by arrangement between the Prime Minister and Mr. Chamberlain) been relegated to next July twelvemonth is not altogether displeasing to some Liberals who wonder how on earth a good Liberal Ministry is to be formed with any chance of its lasting when the leaders will not make up their minds to pull together. Mr. Balfour at South Kensington this afternoon described the Opposition as a church with an admirable hierarchy but no creed. Who can deny that there is some justification for the sneer.

NAPOLEON AND LOUISIANA.

(Concluded from page 4)

Congress was induced to vote at first 2,000,000 dols. for the purpose of the purchase if it could be accomplished. Napoleon met the offer with a counter-proposal for a much larger sale, including all the territory then known as Lousiana. The negotiations were tortuous, but were fairly rapid. And what stupendous issues followed! The country then ceded includes to-day fourteen States or territories: Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Louisiana the Indian Territoy, and Oklahoma all claim descent from the treaty of 1803. They cover nearly a million square miles—nearly six hundred million acres. They form a dominion four times the size of the German Empire, and larger than Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy combined. They contained 15,002,000 souls, and are assessed at nearly seven thousand million dollars, or about 478 times the capital sum of purchase. The world knows no other such investment. From this vast block comes more than one-half of the entire wheat and corn of the entire country. The single state of Colorado produced more gold in 1902 than the whole United States had yielded throughout its whole history down to 1840. The wool product of Louisiana in 1902 would more than pay the original cost of the entire purchase while the corn of Iowa would have paid it six times over.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—April 29 to May 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col J R Mulroney I M S B
Major H A Browning B
Major R C MacWatt I M S B
Major J G Jordan I M S B
Vet Major H T Pease B
Capt R M Lowis B
Capt W K Russell B
Lieut A S B Roberts B
Mr P Gray B Cov
Mr R S Greenshields B Cov
Mr W H Michael B Cov
Mr J H Kerr B Cov
Dr H T Palmer B
Mr J Hogan B
Mr T Butler B
Mr M G Wall B
Mr R F Guise B
Mr W F Lloyd B
Mr G W V de R Philipe B
Mr F N Warden B
Mr C C Cabb B
Mr C de Facten B
Muhammed Din Munshi B
Mr S Russell M Cov
Mr E W Middlemast M
Mr H L Painter Bo Cov
Surgn-Genl D Sinclair C S I, I M S
Col J B Forster A A G, B
Lieut-Col G W Anson I A
Lieut-Col L S Baker 23 Cav
Lieut-Col C H Macdonald 66 I
Lieut-Col G H J Moore 9 Bhopal I
Lieut-Col G B Renny Mill Acets Dept
Lieut Col J C Smith I M S
Major G S Broome D A A G Bo Dist
Major J L Kaye I A
Major S M Edwards D S O 112 I
Major J M Crawford I M S
Major E S Cooper I A
Major C A Fowler 22 P
Major R G Burton 94 I
Major H A F Magrath 51 S
Major P J Miles 57 I
Major C J E A McArthur K O S B
Major F Wyville Thomson I M S
Capt H de B Codrington S T C
Capt R L Carnegy 5 bat K A R
Capt E G Hart R G A
Capt F A Jacques 14 S
Capt T J McLeod I G R
Capt P StJ C Moire I M S
Capt W H Nicolson I A
Capt A E Webb S T C
Lieut K D B Murray 59 I
Lieut E P A Melville 23 Prs
Lieut R L H Hellett S T C
Lieut T Eardley Wilmot 2nd 39 G R
Lieut D L Campbell D S O attached 2 Welsh R
Lieut J G Faris 78 I
Lieut F H Harvey 28 P
Lieut F R H Eustee R E
Lieut G R Skinner 29 P
Lieut H W Rawlandson 12 P
Lieut R S Water 40 I
2nd Lieut J Gray 7 Samerset L I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr T C Edwards B Cov, furl to Oct 15 1904
Mr H T Gwyther B, 1 week's furl
Mr P V McInerny B, 3 mo M C
Mr C F Russell B, 1 mo 14 days furl
Mr A G Saboungi B, 6 mo M C
Mr J T Rivett-Carnac B, 2 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Mr R W Chester M, 5 mo extraordinary leave,

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr J V Ryan B
Mr A D Szczepanski M
Lieut-Col C F Willis I M S, Bo
Capt C S Eastmead 1st 3rd G R
Lieut W R Lawrenson 86 I
Lieut E B Maunsell 35 Sinde Horse
Lieut T Timbrell 89 P
Engr C B Wilson, R I M

EXCITING ENCOUNTER WITH DACOITS.

THE POLICE ATTACKED.

A MADURA correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail":—Particulars of one of the most daring acts of a gang of dacoits who infest the Kodaikanal road are just to hand. Finding that robberies and dacoities had become frequent the Police were on the alert and implicated several "K.Ds." of the village of Chellampatti with being connected with the outrages. Warrants were out against some of these men and Police Inspector Shivasankara Aiyar, B. A. of the Nilacottah Division, whose duty it was to effect their arrest, sought the assistances of the Village Munsiff of Kallutto. The Village Munsiff sent an escort of 100 men and the inspector, accompanied by a Station House Officer, a Constable, and this large retinue surrounded the village of Chetlampatti at daybreak on Tuesday and proceeded to search for the K. Ds. The unexpected arrival of the Police naturally created a stir, and the villagers who assembled in little knots were seen moving in different directions. The Police commenced the search and in the first house they visited they sound some European clothing Salt Department uniforms and other property reasonably believed to be stolen. In the second house they found a number of boxes and trunks, some house-breaking implements and cash to the extent of about Rs. 400 buried in a pit.

While the search was in progress the Police received information that the dacoits were going to attack in large numbers, a fact which was quickly confirmed by a shower of stones and deafening cries of 'Kill kill'. At this unexpected turn in the proceedings the escort dispersed in confusion and the Inspector and the Head Constable issuing out of the house saw an infuriated mob making their way towards them. Approaching the Police they pelted them with the stones and beat the Inspector with sticks. Drawing his revolver, the Inspector fired four rounds, but only one took effect, hitting a dacoit in the hand. With the object of recovering the property and rescuing some of their women who were detained in the house by order of the Inspector, the dacoits rushed at the Police and, wrenching the revolver from the hands of the Inspector, struck him on the neck with a bill hook. The Inspector who bled profusely, fell down in a swoon and the dacoits leaving him for dead ran to their houses to secure their property. A friendly shepherd concealed the Inspector in a granary to keep him out of harm's way. Getting scent of this, the dacoits, armed with sticks went to the house where the Inspector lay concealed and, called on the owner to deliver the refugee, vowing that they would murder him. The shepherd pretended that he knew nothing about the Inspecotr and after the ruffians had gone gave the Inspector a cumbli, disguised in which he succeeded in making good his escape to Nilampatti, where his men were stationed.

Both the Inspector and the Constable lost their fire arms and have sustained serious injuries. The Collector of Madura, I understand, has offered a reward of Rs. 100 for the arrest of three of the ring leaders. The case has created a great sensation and further developments will be watched with interest.

SIR HUGH BARNES.

A QUETTA MEMORIAL.

SIR HUGH BARNES' statue was unveiled at Quetta on May 18 by the Hon. Colonel Yate Agent to the Governor-General in the presence of a large gathering of gentry and ladies the chiefs, notables and townsmen. The statue is of bronze costing about Rs. 30,000, and with a portrait of Sir Hugh and Lady Barnes is placed in front of the Sandeman Memorial Hall Mr. Patel on behalf of the Memorial Fund Committee read a printed address enumerating the qualities and career of Sir Hugh Barnes when in Baluchistan and now Lieutenant Governor of Burmah. The Hon. Colonel Yate replied to the address as follows:—I have much pleasure in complying with the request of the Committee to preside on this occasion to unveil the statue erected as a memorial to my friend and predecessor Sir Hugh Barnes. He was truly a trusted and worthy lieutenant and helper of the late Sir Robert Sandeman in his great work of building up our province of Baluchistan and establishing good government and peaceful progress where anarchy and strife and stagnation had reigned before. After Sir Robert's lamented death, Mr. Barnes as he then was carried on worthily first as Revenue Commissioner and afterward as Agent to the Governor General the principles and traditions which had inspired Sir R. Sandeman's policy, and much of the present prosperity of the province must be ascribed to the energy and devotion brought to his difficult and responsible task. It was to Sir H. Barnes that we owe the inception of the Khushdilkhan and Sheboo canal in Pishin, the first irrigation works undertaken in the province and we hope the forerunner of many more. It was Sir H. Barnes also who started the Barnes School at Sibi and the settlement work now proceeding in the country. Sir Hugh is distinguished alike by administrative ability, devotion to duty and sympathy with the people over whom he was called to rule. Among his special characteristics were sympathy and accessibility to people. He was always ready to listen and if possible to help. Nothing delights him more now than to see some of his old friends from Baluchistan and hear news of his old province. It is fitting this memorial of him should stand in front of the memorial Hall of the chief, whom he served well, in the midst of a town he did so much to establish and to render prosperous. Sir Hugh's memory is still fresh in the hearts and minds of the people not only of Quetta, but of all, Baluchistan and the memorial, I now unveil will I hope keep his memory fresh in the minds of succeeding generations for all time to come.

This speech was translated in Urdoo by Mr. Gutkhan, Personal Native Assistant. Thereafter the statue was unveiled, and the Band of the 126th Baluchis played.

The Hon. Colonel Yate entertained at a "at home" at the Residence after the unveiling of the statue. Some 200 chiefs, citizens, officials and all classes of the community were among the number. The Military and Civil Officers were present. The gathering was unique in being first of the kind held by the head of the Local Government and was highly appreciated by the public. The host personally looked after the comfort of all and lavish refreshments were provided and excellent arrangements were made. The band of the 126th Baluchis played,

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

MRS. FLORA ANNIE STEEL, presiding on May 2 at the annual meeting of the National Indian Association at the Imperial Institute Road, Kensington, said that when they talked about the education of women they should be quite certain that they new what they wanted. She was somewhat of a pessimist in regard to education in this country. In London alone there were over 14,000 women of the better class who were striving, mens of typwriting and other callings, to support themselves on less than 14s. a week. In face of that fact should they not ask themselves whether the education they proposed to give the moment of India was the best that could be given? She hope that the mistakes made in England would be avoided in India. Women should be made to remember that whether they were M. A.'s or B. A.'s they were women first. She regretted that the English women who went to live for year in India, and mix with the women there, did not learn the native languages. Her own exparince of life in India urged her to warm her hearers that England was not perfect. They could scarcely overrate the difficulties into which the system of education in England would lead them. The annual report, which showed that the association had been very successful in its work, was adopted, and a resolution in support of its objects war carried.

SPANISH ADDRESS.

To call one another by our surnames in Spain, says Mr. Israel Zang will in "To-day" would be wanting in friendly courtesy indeed, for the most part, we are ignorant of them. A very grave and—reverend senor might be addressed by his surname and his surname alone—but even he were better addressed by his Christian name, preceded by Don. Senor Ron is reserved for letters, and then honour costs you five centimos. That the Portuguese are not to be confounded with the Spaniards is most lucidly learnt from their methods of address for so far from addressing a young lady as Gurnita or Isabella I should have to say, Ker Excellency. Here in our Palacio the very waiter has been heard to give the order: Fried eggs for Isabella, And Isabella is a very stylish demoiselle.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

OFFICIAL STORIES FROM BOTH SIDES.

TERRIBLE CASUALTIES.

PORT ARTHUR AGAIN ATTACKED.

LONDON, MAY 6.

THE positions on the Manchurian side of the Yalu which the Russians have been preparing for so long, have proved of no avail, for the Japanese have crossed, and the first great battle of the campaign has resulted in a brilliant and decisive victory for the Japanese. The Rusian forces, 30,000 strong have been driven out of Kiulien-cheng (or Chiulien cheng), which is regarded as the key of the situation, after severe fighting and the position captured by the Japanese. This place is near the junction of the Aiho and the Yalu, the former river running in the direction of Fengh-wang-cheng, on which place the Russians have retired. The losses in the fighting have been very heavy,

Antung, which the Russians had strongly fortified, has been abandoned and destroyed.

The decisive result of the fighting was not reached until Sunday, and the fighting has been carried on for six days. After five days' skirmishing and manoeuvring, Japanese forces, numbering probably 40,000 men, crossed the Yalu, and captured the heights above Kiulien-cheng at the point of the bayonet after a gallant charge.

BEATEN IN TACTICS.

RUSSIAN VERSION OF THE FIGHTING.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday.

Information obtained from a high Russian military source explains the operations on the Yalu during the past week. The Russian forces, including the reserves, were composed of General Kashtalinki's rifle division, General Mistchenko's Cossack outposts, and a brigade of artillery, the whole being under the command of General Sassulitch.

The Russian lines were at Kiu lien cheng, or Turencheng, opposite Wiju and Antung, both being on the Feng-huang-cheng road. A mile to the north of Kiu-lien-cheng lies the village of Potentytsi near the Lizavena, a tributary of the Yalu five miles up which is Chin-gou. On the opposite bank of the tributary is the village of Lizavena. Opposite to Potentyts is Husan, on a dominating height. Still higher on the right of the Yalu is the village of Ambike, at the confluence of the Aipike with the Yalu. The whole course of the Yalu between Ambike and Antung is divided by islands, the largest of which is Somalinda which faces Kiu-lien-cheng. There is another island between Husan and Sindagu.

It is believed in Russian military circles that the Japanese forces numbered close on 100,000, of which four divisions comprising thirteen battalions and fifty-six guns were in action. The Japanese made preparations for crossing the Yalu by posting all their available guns—of which the Russians say the Japanese had five times as many as they—along the line facing Kiu-lien-cheng and Antung. They also landed some 4.2 guns from their warships, It was this array of artillery that eventually made Kiu-lien-cheng untenable.

Under cover of their powerful batteries north of Sindiagu, the Japanese crossed the river to Husan, occupying the heights. As this position would have enabled them to pour a raking fire into the Russians at Kiu-lien-cheng General Sassulitch ordered the retaking of the eminence. This was done on Friday, but on the following day the Japanese, supported by their artillery, reoccupied the position, the defenders falling back across the Lizavena, and continuing the fight with the Japanese, who were attempting to effect a flanking movement from Chin-gou.

The Russian force from Antung and Kiu-lien-cheng had in the meanwhile retreated to their second line, a few miles to the west.

On the 1st inst. the whole of the Russian force engaged formed a semi-circle, the horns of which were gradually drawn in preparatory to the force retiring to a position further west. This was the position when the last Russian official reports were despatched.

In the opinion of a high military officer, the issue ultimately turned in all probability upon whether the order to withdraw was given at the proper time or not; a slight delay at a critical moment might have enabled the enemy's vastly superior artillery to concentrate its fire upon the Russian guns, killing the horses and gunners, and compelling the abandonment of the guns. But even were this so, the Russian plans would not be changed by accidental losses, General Sassulitch would continue to retreat, contesting as stubbornly as possible, the Japanese advance along the Feng-huangcheng road, which runs through hilly country crowned with heights exactly suited to Russian tactics,

RUSSIANS ADMIT DEFEAT,

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The following communication has been published officially in St. Petersburg:—

"At ten o'clock in the morning of the 29th a Japanese force of 1 500 infantry, with twelve guns, began to cross the river at Ambikhe and Shogapoudzy. Near Ambikhe was a small Russian detachment under Lieut.-Colonel Gusseff which was compelled to fall back under the sustained fire of two Japanese batteries of six guns each, and lost four men wounded while Colonel Gusseff was bruised in the head and left arm. Our mountain guns could not return the enemy's fire, the range being too great. Reinforcements were sent to the detachment with orders to drive the Japanese beyond the Yalu

"General Mishchenko reports that Japanese warships on the 29th at the mouth of the Yalu opened fire on our troops, and that the cannonade lasted for twenty minutes. No damage was done. All is quiet at Ying-kau.

On the 30th of April, from ten in the morning until five in the afternoon, the Japanese shelled our position at Tu-ren-cheng from their batteries on the left bank, where they had posted at least twenty-four field guns and four 7-inch siege guns, mounted in cleverly masked earthworks. The enemy fired at least 2,000 projectiles, but our troops stuck stubbornly to their position at Tu-reng-cheng,

On the morning of the 30th the Japanese recrossed the Yalu at Sindiagu and attacked our troops posted on the heights near the village of Khussan, whose left flank they turned. Owing to the great superiority of the Japanese forces our troops retreated to a position near the village of Potietintzy.

"Our losses on the Tu-ren-cheng position were Lieut.-Colonel Pakhaloff killed; Lieut-Colonel Mahler commanding a battery of the 6th Artillery Brigade, seriously wounded in the head; Colonel Master, of the 6th Artillery Brigade; Captain Vororieff, Captain Sapojnikoff, Lieut. Philadelphoff and Captain Atroschenko, of the 2nd Sappers Battalion, wounded. On the position near Kussan Lieutenant Antropoff, of 22nd Regiment, was seriously wounded in the head. Our losses in men have not yet been definitely ascertain, but, so far as is at present known, amount to three killed and 19 wounded."

The Russian General Staff has received the following despatch concerning the situation on the Yalu on May 1:—

"At 4 o'clock this morning the Japanese field batteries and 4.7 guns opened a terrific fire on our positions at Tu-ren-cheng and on our troops posted near Potietintzy.

KUROPATKIN'S DESPATCH,

General Kuropatkin has sent the following account of the battle to the Tsar:—

"According to the report of General Sassulitch, dated May 3, on the morning of May 1, at Turenchen (Kiu-lien-cheng), the battle was fought in the following circumstances:—

"The 12th and 22nd Regiments, and the 2nd and 3rd Batteries of the 6th Brigade of Artillery, were the troops engaged. The battle began with heavy cannonading of our right flank by siege guns at Wiju, and field batteries on the islands, After a lull the firing was resumed with extraordinary violence against the left flank of our main position at Turenchen, and our position at Potentytsi. A fusillade was also begun by small parties of Japanese across the River Ai-ko.

"The situation of the defenders of the positions became more and more difficult, especially at Potentytsi which was bombarded on the front and both flanks. Thirty Japanese guns were pitted against our battery at Potentytsi, after having silenced the enemy's mountain battery, directed its fire on the Japanese infantry, and sustained few losses so long as it was not obliged to take up another position, owing to the withdrawal of our infantry from the bank.

"The Japanese under our fire made continual attacks with fresh troops, but without having recourse to the bayonet. Japanese bodies lay in heaps at the fords of the river, Simultaneously with the attack at Potentytsi an attack was being made on the left flank at Turenchen and the Russian trenches had to be abandoned, under the enfilading fire of the Japanese.

"Our reserves several times mingled with the first line, thus enabling it for a long time to maintain its position. Finally, all the supports were brought up into the firing line, but owing to the great distance from the main reserves, it was impossible for them to reach the advanced force in time.

"Our men retired from the principal position in the rear of Turenchen, followed by the concentrated fire of the Japanese, who could not make up their minds to come down from the crest which they occupied, and to face the fire of our batteries and poulemetts. They dug fresh trenches, and opened a heavy artillery fire on our new position, and began to turn our left flank towards Schingou.

"Two battalions of the 11th Regiment and the 3rd Battery of the 3rd Brigade of Artillery, belonging to the main reserve, were ordered to Lao-fun-hou. They occupied a position with a double firing line, thus permitting our advanced line, which had suffered heavily, and our wounded to retire.

"The enemy several times advanced with fixed bayonets, and, preceded by buglers, to clear a passage. The Japanese, however, declined a hand-to-hand conflict, and recoiled. In front of the regiment was the chaplain bearing a cross. He was struck by two bullets. It was only by advancing on the Japanese with the bayonet that the 11th Regiment was able to retire. On the arrival of a battalion of the 10th Regiment, all the troops were able to beat a retreat.

"The losses of the 11th and 12th Regiments were very great, and are not yet known. In the 11th Regiment the killed included Colonel Laming and Lieutenant-Colonels Dometti and Raievsky. The 12th Regiment lost nine company commanders killed and wounded. The 2nd and 3rd Batteries of the 6th Brigade, having lost the greater number of their men and horses, could not bring away their guns, and abandoned them."

OFFICIAL JAPANESE STORY,

General Kuroki's official report published in Tokio, says:—

"The passage of the river was begun at three o'clock on Saturday morning, and the entire division crossed during the day. By six in the evening it had taken up the position assigned to it for Sunday's battle,

"The movement of the 12th Division was covered by the 2nd Regiment of Field Artillery and one heavy gun of the Artillery Regiment. At twenty minutes to eleven on Saturday morning the Russian artillery posted to the north and east of Chiu-lien-cheng began shelling the patrols of the Japanese infantry, which had been despatched from Kinteito Chukodai another island to the north of Kinteito, and under Chiu lien cheng.

"The Japanese batteries replied, and silenced the Russian first. Later in the day eight Russian guns, posted on a hill to the east of Makao, opened on the guards, but ceased firing when the artillery to the east of Wiju responded. Then both the Chiu-lien-cheng and Makao batteries reopened eliciting a vigorous response from the chain of Japan batteries to the south of the river. The Russians fired for two hours before they were silenced."

General Kuroki in his despatch expresses the belief that his shelling was very effective against the Russians, The Japanese losses in Saturday's bombardment were two men killed and five officers and twenty-two men wounded. All through Saturday night regiment after regiment poured across the bridge, Late on Saturday night General Kuroki wired to the general staff that he intended to attack the enemy at dawn on May 1.

True to his promise, at daylight General Kuroki concentrated all his artillery on the Russian position between Chiu-lien-cheng and Koshoko. The Russians answered with all their batteries. At seven o'clock the Russian battery at Koshoko was silenced. Half an hour later General Kuroki ordered an attack along the whole line.

The Japanese infantry charged across the Iho, wading breast deep, and began storming the heights at a quarter past eight. By nine o'clock they had swept the Russian line back across the plateau.

TAKING THE GUNS.

THRILLING STORY OF THE JAPANESE VICTORY.

The Tokio correspondent of the "Express," says:—

The victorious Japanese on the Yalu are pushing their advantage well home. Heavy fighting was maintained on Sunday in the vicinity of Kiu-lien-cheng, the Russians continuing their retirement despite the desperate attempts of the army crops divisional commaders to induce their men to make a stand,

The Japanese artillery worked terrible havoc among the flying masses of the enemy, and the captured Russian officers admit that the incessant play of the field guns resulted in the complete demoralisation of their forces.

This demoralisation was further accentuated by the wounding of General Krastalinsky. commander of the 3rd Brigade of Russian artillery, Zanolitch, and other prominent officers.

When the retreating Russian troops reached the heights to the north-west of Kiu-lien cheng at noon, they made at first a gallant rally, but the steady, precise, and pitiless fire of the Japanese guns forced them after two hours heavy fighting to retire still further northward.

The Russian losses were severest in the vicinity of Hamata where they were subjected to a raking and devastating three-angled fire. The twenty-eight quick firing guns captured from the Russian were seized by the Japs at close quarters, after a brilliant charge, in which most of the Russian artillerymen were cut down at their guns.

So impetuous was the onslaught that the Japanese were carried over fully half of the guns while they were still in action. Russia's heaviest losses were in the Cavalry Brigade and in the 23rd Rifles. General Kuropatkin is reported to be forwarding a reinforcing division. but meanwhile the steady forward movement of the victorious Japanese continues unchecked.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

HOW THE GUNS WERE CAPTURED:

Seoul, Monday.

Before the Japanese First Army Corps crossed the Yalu on its pontoon bridge yesterday morning the Russian guns, which opposed the crossing, were all put out of action by the most effective fire of the Japanese artillery.

For two hours, from seven until nine o'clock, their was continuous fighting, the Japanese steadily pressing forward and the Russians falling back before the weight of men and guns opposed to them.

The result as previously telegraphed, was a complete victory for the Japanese. the infantry, with a brilliant dash capturing the fortified heights to the north-west of Kiu-lien-cheng.

The Russians retreated northwards. The men of the First Army Corps kept up the pressure until the afternoon, driving one portion of the Russian forces back towards Antung. There was furious figbting for the entire distance.

At Antung the Russians found that in addition to the force confronting them they were threatened by strong detachments on either side.

The retreat then became so hurried that there was no time to replace the artillery horses shot down by the Japanese sharpshooters, and twenty guns together with a large quantity of ammunition and rifles and a number of officers and men were captured.

The main body retreated towards Feng-huang-cheng having had over eight hundred casualties. The Russians were able to carry all their wounded with them—'Central News."

PANIC STRICKEN TROOPS.

Seoul, Monday.

Accounts which have reached here of the fighting on the Yalu state that the Russians were panic stricken by Japanese cavalry and infantry over the hills towards Feng-huang-cheng and it appears that the guns and men were captured during this pursuit.

RUSSIA'S HEAVY LOSS S.

Paris, Tuesday.

The "Petit Parisien" also contains the following from St. Petersburg: "A Vladivostock telegram announces that three Generals were killed and thirty-five officers put hors de combat during the fighting at Kiulienchang. The Russians are said to have lost 2,000 men. The General Staff furnishes no figures, but merely says that there has been some unimportant outpost fighting."

"CRUELTY TO RUSSIA."

The "New York Press" thinks that the war news proves that living nations have left Russia blundering far in the rear. "To give battle just when and where you chose, and then to be enfiladed, outflanked and routed, is to prove your gross inferiority in warfare. Count Cassini's appeal for American sympathy should not be made in vain. Humanity calls for mercy as well as sympathy, and soon common decency will inspire all the Powers to stop this cruelty towards Russia."

SCENE OF THE BATTLE.

The magnitude of the victory which the Japanese have gained is even more evident from a message received from the "Standard's" correspondent with the Japanese army. It is dated from the banks of the Yalu, April 30, and was thus written before the result of the operations had been achieved. The correspondent says:—

"As I survey the whole position, I am inevitably reminded of the great battle-field of the Tugela River. As with the Boers in that luckless December of 1899 so now the advantage lies with the Russians. Our enemies then lay in wait for General Buller's Army confident in the rugged mountains they held and the unfordable river that swept their front. The Russians are now facing the Japanese in position of equal and similar security.

"On the strength of my experience of modern war I have no hesitation in saying that if the Japanese succeed in making good their footing on this great barrier of hills, they will achieve a victory that will place them in the front rank among the armies of the world."

FEELING IN ST. PETERSBURG.

"ONLY A TEMPORARY CHECK."

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday.

Tokio reports announcing the capture of a large number of guns are discredited here in the absence of Russian official confirmation. It is admitted, however, that the Japanese headquarters are well informed, as the Tokio despatch gives correct intelligence concerning the names of regiments and divisions engaged in the fighting.

The news of the Japanese success was received very quietly in St. Petersburg, the reason probably being that the bulk of the people fail to understand the magnitude of the movement by which the Japanese have gained access to Liao-yang. It is realised that the Russian Army has sustained a strategical defeat, but an optimistic feeling prevails, the Japanese advantage being regarded as only a temporary one.

The utmost reliance is placed on General Kuropatkin, who is regarded in St. Petersburg as being the only military commander skilful enough to deliver the country from the danger which threatens it.

Some of those in high quarters are staggaged by the suddenness of the blow delivered after so long a period of inaction, whilst others comfort themselves by quoting the reverses with which Britain met at the opening of the Boer War, drawing therefrom the conclusion that the tide will speedily turn in favour of the Russian Army.—

"PART OF RUSSIA'S PLAN."

Paris, Tuesday.

The "Petit Parisen" to-day publishes an account of an interview which its St, Petersburg correspondent is represented to have had with Colonel Vannovski, of the General Staff, who is reported to have expressed the following opinion:—"The retreat of General Sassulitch was a part of General Kuropatkin's plan of campaign.

There was only a divison distributed in outposts with a very few mounted guns on the Yalu. It is probable that the Russians will fall back still further. It is believed that the Japanese will come down towards the mouth of the Yalu. The Command-in Chief will then know what their strength is and will begin his attacking movement."

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday.

Despatches from Port Arthur describing the latest Japanese attack on the port give further testimony to the heroism of the Japanese sailors.

The Japanese fireships were divided into three groups. Three ships approached from the south and five from the north. The third group of two vessels steamed midway between the other two divisions. The last-named two vessels, when some way off the harbour struck on the Russian mines, and were blown up.

The coast batteries had never worked so hard since the war began. Under the terrible fire the steamers moved to certain destruction.

When the first ship commenced to sink by the stern the crew collected at the prow, and with shouts of Banzai went down with the vessel cheering.

Before the second ship disappeared, the Japanese climbed to the masthead and removed the signal lanterns.

In spite of the rain of projectiles falling around them neither of the vessels hoisted the white flag.

A boat load of Japanese got away from one of the fire-ships by a clever ruse. After getting into the ship's boat the men stopped rowing, let the boat drift, and pretended all had been killed by the Russian fire Afterwards when the Russian gunners were turning their attention to another quarter, the supposed dead men took to their oars and rowed as hard as they could out of the zone of fire.

One Japanese sailor, asked to surrender by a Russian boat which had rowed up to the sinking steamer, replied by throwing himself upon the boat's crew with his revolvers.

The Japanese prisoners were treated with the greatest consideration. The men were wrapped in warm clothing and brought ashore.

One of the Japanese officers taken prisoner committed suicide, declaring that it was better to die than to return in shame to his country.—

JAPANESE BRAVERY.

"DARING UNPARALLELED IN NAVAL HISTORY."

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday.

The special correspondent of the "Russ," writing from Port Arthur, under yesterday's date, says:—

"Yesterday morning at one o'clock the Japanese made a fresh attempt to block the entrance of the inner harbour. Firing was heard from one of the batteries near the harbour entrance, and the guardships joined in taking an active part in repelling the enemy. The cannonade lasted half an hour. Then all was quite.

"The firing was soon renewed and with vigour, lasting this time for fourty minutes. Then on the horizon were seen a number of lights and afterwards the flash of a Japanese searchlight.

"From all the Russian forts, from Liao-ti-shan to Golden Hill, the guns again opened fire, Soon afterwards all the guns turned their attention to a spot near Golden Hill, where the concentrated fire of the fortresses, right and left, and the guardships and torpedo boats was also directed.

"At three o'clock the batteries ceased fire, but until dawn from behind Golden Hill could be heard the firing of light machine guns, and occasionally sounds resembling the explosions of torpedoes.

"The scene was very beautiful in the soft moonlight with the purple lights shining on the waves, and the golden trail of the signal rockets rising from the ships and ending in a blaze of coloured light.

"Ten fireships took part in the attempt. Two Japanese torpedoboats were sunk and others were damaged. Not many of the crews of the two torpedo boats escaped. Several were taken alive. The fire ships were each about three thousand tons.

"There were many remarkable incidents during the attack. The enemy advanced with the desperate valour in spite of the murderous fire.

"Thirty sailors and two Japanese officers are now prisoners.

Two of the fireships drifted away from the harbour. The crews of the fireships were composed of Japanese naval cadets, who behaved with the greatest bravery.

"As one of the steamers went down some of the cadets were seen clinging to the topmast. They fired their revolvers as the vessel slowly sank, and when she at length plunged beneath the surface they threw themselves into the sea. Everyone admits that the daring with which the attempt was carried out is unparalleled in naval history."

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

MAY 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. via Amoor prefert.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon. St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne—Pinheros, interrupted (4-8-03).

Cable Dominique—Martinique, and St. Lucia—Martinique interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-5-03)

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk, and Code addresses should not be used, (4-8-03).

Cables between Vladivostok and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all clases of telegrams, (18-2-04).

The Vladivostock route being temporarily closed.

Telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond bear in the preamble the indication via Kiachta; the charges are the same as by the Vladivostock route (25-2-04).

Cable Dakar-conakry Right (21-4-04).

Cable Gibraltar-Tangier Interrupted (18-5-04).

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 23nd May, 1904.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	21	2	15 p m.	20	4
Teheran	22	11	42 a.m.	0	32
Suez	23	1	10 p.m.	0	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 22nd May, 1904.

—	Maximum Time		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.		M.
From Calcutta	0	32	0	11
" Karachi	0	9	0	3
" Madras	0	19	0	1

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Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath.

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THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

SENSATIONAL SPEECHES.

The German Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, arrived at Karlsruhe at five o'clock on April 28. Their Majesties were received at the station by the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden and Count von Bulow, the Imperial Chancellor. The Emperor and Empress were loudly cheered by a large crowd. The Chief Burgomaster welcomed the Emperor and Empress in front of the Town Hall and delivered an address to his Majesty.

The Emperor expressed his thanks for the reception which had been accorded to him, and said:—

The Chief Burgomaster had rightly observed that the task of the German people was a difficult one. The memory of the great time which the German people had lived through, of the battles of Worth, Weissenburg, and Sedan, and of the shout of exultation with which the Grand Duke greeted the first Emperor, would strengthen the conviction that God would help them even to overcome a party quarrel. The events which were moving the world should lead to internal discord being forgotten. He hoped that peace would not be disturbed and that the events which were being enacted before their eyes would make their sight clear and would steel their courage, and would find Germans united if it became necessary to intervene in world policy.

Writing on April 29, the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" says:—

This allusion has been made the subject of general comment, and appears to have contributed to a transient depression on the Berlin Bourse this morning. The significance of the Emperor's language on this occasion is not so wide as that which attached to a former declaration of his at Wilhelmshaven on July 4, 1900, to the effect that "nothing can now be decided on the sea or in distant lands beyond the sea without Germany or the German Emperor." A good deal has, indeed, "decided" since Wilhelmshaven speech was delivered, and in view of certain recent developments like the Anglo-French Agreement, the "rapprochement" between France and Italy and the progress of the war between Russia and Japan, the language of that speech would now almost seem to have partaken of the nature of rhetorical hyperbole.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" says (April 29):—

The German Emperor's speech at Karlsruhe, reviving without any apparent reason the memory of the battles of Worth, Weissenburg, and Sedan, sufficiently shows in what frame of mind the Emperor William has returned to Germany. The emphasis given to the Triple Alliance in the Kaiser's toast at Naples, coming as it did on the eve of President Loubet's visit to Italy, aroused the attention of Continental diplomacy. The speech at Karlsruhe amply confirms the suspicion then entertained that the enthusiastic reception which it was well known awaited the President of the French Republic was not anticipated with indifference by the German Sovereign.

It is also not altogether without significance that, contrary to custom on such occasions, the German Emperor's telegram of thanks for the hospitality he received was addressed to the Italian Prime Minister and not to the King of Italy himself. These small matters naturally do not escape the vigilant eye of diplomacy, and it is useful to bear them in mind in estimating certain coincidences which might otherwise appear strange if not unaccountable.

The "Tageblatt" utilises the occasion to refer to the "Anti-German machination" indulged in by other nations, and to express the hope that the Emperor's words may be "taken to heart by the inhabitants of other countries."

Berlin, May 1.—The "Tagliche Rundschau," commenting on the German Emperor's speech at Carlsruhe' remarks that the Emperor is obviously fully aware of the seriousness of the situation which has been brought about by the Anglo-French entente. The journal considers that Great Britain has, for the present, triumphed, and appeals earnestly to the nation greatly to increase the German navy.

The Emperor made a second speech at Mainz on Sunday on the occasion of the opening of the bridge across the Rhine there. The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" wrote on May 2:—

The cue for the Mainz speech was given by the Prussian Minister of Communications, General von Budde, whom the Emperor has just ennobled. General von Budde, addressing his Majesty and the Grand Duke of Hesse said that the new railway bridge and the new line with which it is connected would be of the greatest importance in peace as well as in war. It would establish a new and direct connection between the Main, the Rhine, and the Saar, leading into Lorraine, which had hitherto been wanting. If your Majesty, continued the Minister of Communications should call the German nation to arms, the new railway line will constitute a powerful instrument of war to the importance of which Moltke first called attention. . . . May this Kaiser Bridge promote the interests of our beloved Fatherland in peace as well as in war.

The Emperor in reply noted the reference to the opinion of Moltke, and added:—

"I desire that this new bridge may in every respect fulfil the expectations which are entertained. My heartfelt wish is that peace which is necessary for the further development of industry and commerce may continue to be preserved. But I am convinced that this bridge, if it should be used for traffic of a more serious character, will entirely fulfil its purpose."

Too much importance need not be attached to these martial references, nor to the imperial suggestion at Carlsruhe that Germany might again have to "intervene in Weltpolitik." Yet if similar allusions had been made by some French general speaking at Nancy they would undoubtedly have excited a good deal of comment on this side of the Vosges.

The "Times" correspondent at Paris makes the following observations:—

Paris, May 2.—Another speech from the German Emperor, and another pointedly unfriendly, if indirect, reference to France seems scarcely calculated to promote that cause of peace which the Emperor professes to have at heart. The passage in his Majesty's address on the occasion of the opening of a new railway bridge over the Rhine at Mainz expressing his conviction that "this bridge would render all the services expected from it, if some day it had to be used for transports of higher importance," indicates an intention to remind the German people that their relations with this country are of doubtful security. It is important to note that there is no diplomatic incident of the remotest gravity pending between the French and German Governments. There is no cloud discernible on the horizon of European politics. The war in the Far East has not reached, if indeed it ever is to reach, a phase that justifies the apprehension of complications among the European Powers. It is, therefore, not surprising that people here should be unable to account for the German Emperor's manifestations of ill-humour with France otherwise than by the apparent disfavour with which he has witnessed the "rapprochement" of the French Republic with England and Italy.

At the same time two such demonstrations following each other so rapidly, furnish ground for reflection as to the more or less precarious nature of peace on the Continent, notwithstanding the new essentially pacific grouping among the great Powers. Of course, it must not be forgotten that Prince Bismarck himself was wont to have recourse to alarmist speeches when he wanted parliamentary sanction for fresh military credits, and nothing would be surer to fortify the resistance of the Opposition in the Reichstag than to see the danger of war with France gradually diminishing and the extension of peaceful "ententes" in so many directions. In presence of this modified situation what, for instance, might be the fate of the next Bill for a large naval credit in Germany, whose future, as everybody knows, is on the water.

RETURN OF M. LOUBET FROM ITALY.

Marseilles, April 30.—The cruiser Marseillaise, with President Loubet on board, arrived here at 25 minutes past three this afternoon.

Paris, May 1.—M. Loubet arrived here at 20 minutes to eight this morning.

Immediately after his arrival at Marseilles M. Loubet sent the following telegram to the King of Italy:—

It is a very agreeable duty for me, at the conclusion of the delightful trip I have had in Italy, to address to your Majesty my warm thanks for the hearty reception I was accorded, the memory of which will remain engraved on my heart.

EMILE LOUBET.

In reply the King sent the following telegram to the President:—

The sentiments to which you have given utterance in your friendly telegram have deeply touched me. All Italy will unite with me in preserving the most agreeable memory of the gracious visit which you have just paid us, and for which, M. le President, I renew the expression of my hearty thanks.

THE VATICAN AND M. LOUBET.

Rome, May 4.—The "Osservatore Romano" publishes the following Note in its official columns:—

As we have noticed, inaccurate or incompelete statements in the Italian and foreign Press with regard to the attitude of the Holy See towards recent events in Rome on the occasion of M. Loubet's visit, we consider it opportune to state that this attitude accorded with the fact that the Holy See considered, with good reason, that a serious encroachment had been made on its dignity and rights.

Accordingly, it addressed to the French Government a formal and strongly worded protest, and at the same time, through its representatives abroad, acquainted the foreign Governments with its action.

To-day, says the "Standard" correspondent, M. Nisard visited the Vatican, when it is understood that he handed to Mgr. Merry del Val the reply of the French Government. M. Nisard will probably quit Rome on long leave of absence.

TURKEY AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

Constantinople, May 2 (Reuter). In reply to a complaint of the Porte that it had not been consulted in regard to the Anglo-French declaration concerning Egypt, the British Foreign Office declares that the arrangement does not affect Turkey's rights of suzerainty over Egypt. The reply of the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs has not yet been received. In diplomatic circles Great Britain's answer is considered satisfactory.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Paris May 3.—The "Liberte" this evening publishes the following Note, which, though correct so far as the existence of the negotiations is concerned, is, I am informed, premature in its declaration that an arrangement has already been arrived at:—

The communications between France and Spain with regard to Morocco, and in which England had lent assistance, were interrupted when M. Loubet started upon his journey to Italy. They have been resumed since M Delcasse's return to Paris and are now upon the point of being concluded. The various questions will be settled in such a way as to safeguard the interests of the parties concerned.

We understand that in consequence of this accord King Alphonso will come to Paris and that M Loubet will at once return his visit. In this way the complete understanding between Spain and France would be confirmed just as the Agreement concerning the Tripolitaine was followed by the confirmation of the understanding between France and Italy by the visit of King Victor Emmanuel to Paris and M. Loubet's journey to Rome.

THE TURCO-GREEK CONFLICT AT SMYRNA.

Athens, May 2 (Times).—The Turkish authorities at Smyrna are stated to have taken steps to prosecute M. Delyanni and other official of the Greek Consulate on a charge of attempt homicide. Further demand is for the payment of the disputed tax have been addressed to Greek subjects resident in the town.

"Reuters" correspondent telegraphed from Constantinople on May 2:—

The pourparlers between the Greek Minister and the Porte in regard to the Smyrna incident are continuing. The Embassies of Great Britain, France, and Russia, the three protecting Powers of Greece, have advised the Porte to adopt a conciliatory attitude and to effect a prompt and equitable adjustment.

A commission of inquiry, composed of Hakki Bey, legal adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and Shukri Bey, Councillor of State, is going to Smyrna.

"Die Zeit" (May 3) hears from Constantinople that the Porte categorically refuses to give any satisfaction to Greece for the Smyrna incident, maintaining that the Greek Consul, M. Delyannis, was in the wrong.

SIEVIER SLANDER ACTION.

SOME CURIOUS EVIDENCE.

Racing men were prominent in Mr. Justice Grantham's court on May 5. They were drawn there by the action for damages for alleged slander which Mr. Robert Standish Sievier, formerly owner of the famous racer Sceptre, has brought against Sir James Duke, Bart. Sir James denies that he spoke the words complained of contends that they did not bear the meaning Mr. Sievier attached to them. and says, further, that they were uttered upon a privileged occasion.

Mr. Eldon Bankes, K.C., opening the case for Mr. Sievier, said it was one of the utmost gravity, and rendered more serious owing to the line of the defence which the defendant had thought fit to set up, making it impossible for Mr. Sievier to meet what was the real issue in the action.

Sir James Duke charged Mr. Sievier with actions of the most terrible character, counsel continued. The first charge was made in April, 1903, and the other in October, 1903. The charges were that he was a card-sharper, a thief, a murderer and accused him of having "pulled" or caused the mare Sceptre to be "pulled" for the Derby.

In his defence Sir James had admitted using the words counsel added but he had also admitted that they were false and pleaded privilege with respect to the occasion on which they were uttered. But there was no foundation at all for this claim of privilege because it did not exist.

Sir James Duke was a member of the Raleigh Club, in Regent street, and he was on the committee. On one day in October, on seeing Mr. Sievier there, he expressed his opinion that he was not a proper person to be admitted into the club. Sir James Duke said he had with his own eyes seen Mr. Sievier thrown from a boat in Australia for card sharping. He also said he got Mr. Sievier turned out of the Jockey Club stand at Newmarket. As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Sievier had never entered it and so Sir James could never have got him turned out. He (counsel) assumed that as it was now the fashionable thing to employ detectives that had been done, and not only England but Australia had been searched to find something in order to save Sir James Duke's pocket. Mr. Sievier had been a bookmaker, might not be approved of no one had the right to point the finger of scorn at them without justification.

Counsel went on to state that Mr. Sievier was born in 1860 in London. After leaving Cheltenham College, he went to South Africa, and fought against the Kaffirs. Afterwards he earned his living on the stage for some years, and went to India, when he was twenty-two he was in Australia, carrying on business as a bookmaker under the name of Robert Sutton. He married there, being subsequently divorced. He was back in London in March, 1897, and he was elected to Boodle's Club but he ceased to be a member through his subscription expiring.

He then went out to Australia again, and a certain young lord who was out there owed him some money. Mr. Sievier pressed for it, and the young lord replied: "I hope to pay you on Friday week and be damned." Mr. Sievier, when he met him in the club at Melbourne, said: "You must either apologise or leave this room." The young lord refused, so Mr. Sievier turned him out, and in consequence was sentenced to fourteen days at the police court, but that conviction was afterwards quashed. Mr. Sievier had been bankrupt three times, but this was owing to the fluctuating fortunes of the Turf.

In 1892 he was staying at the Hotel Metropole at Brighton when he played baccarat with a man named Renton and another man, who was found to be of a somewhat undesirable character. Renton lost a lot of money to this man but there was no accusation against him personally.

In 1901 Sievier played baccarat with the Prince of Braganza and a Mr. Burns at Monte Carlo. The Prince lost heavily to Mr. Burns and Sievier and it was afterwards said that Burns was an undesirable character. The Prince said he would pay, though if anything was proved against Burns he would want his money back.

Major Seiler, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, said he was a member of the Raleigh Club, and on October 16 last year he took Mr. Sieveir into the club and left him there talking to members. When he came back James Duke called him aside and said that he was surprised that he had introduced a man like Sievier into the club, as he was a cardsharper and a murderer. He said, "A man was found murdered under his window in Australia. It was reputed Sievier had murdered him." On the 17th Sir James repeated these things before other members of the club.

Cross examined by Mr. Lawson Walton, K.C., for Sir James Duke, witness said that as a result of three days' card play with Mr. Sievier in October last year he lost £3,000 to him, and he had paid it. When he met Mr. Sievier on a subsequent occasion he told him he could not take him to the club in consequence of what Sir James Duke had said.

You actually had a conversation with Sir James Duke alone?—

Yes; but he did not ask to have a private conversation with me.

Mr. Sievier then gave evidence reciting the charges which Major Sellar had told him about.

Mr. Bankes: Is there any truth in the charges against you?—They are all utterly false—they are lies.

Answering further questions the witness said there was no truth about Sceptre's being pulled. He had owned horses for twenty-five years, in Africa India, Australia, and England. During that time he had never been before the Stewards. He believed there were others in Court who had been before the stewards.

With regard to a Melbourne incident Mr. Sievier said it partly concerned a lord who had since married. This lord owed him £250, and always avoided him, so witness said unless he paid he would have him posted at the Victoria Club as a defaulter. The reply was a promise to pay and the remark: "Post and be damned." For this witness asked the lord to apologise in the club or leave the room. The lord said: "I shall do neither, and as an officer in H M. Police I arrest you."

What did you do?—I smashed his face.

The case was adjourned.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

IMPORTATION OF INFERIOR TEAS.

IN the House of Commons, on Monday, May 2, Sir Seymour King asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer: Whether his attention has recently been called to the fact that the importation into the United States and Australia of low-grade, impure, and unwholesome teas has been stopped by legislation; whether he is aware that quantities of teas which have been rejected by the Customs authorities in those countries have been and are being shipped to this country, and, together with quantities of similar low quality teas imported direct, are being employed here for mixing with superior teas without incurring the penalties for adulteration under existing laws, and, if so, whether he will consider if, without disadvantage to the revenue, he can introduce similar regulations for the exclusion of such teas from this country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: Only one case has been brought to my knowledge of the imposition (importation) into this country of tea rejected in the United States or Australia. The legislation in the United States to which the hon. member refers requires that imported tea should come up to certain selected standard samples. The terms of the Australian law appear to correspond closely with the law in this country, which provides for the seizure or destruction of any tea which is either exhausted or mixed with other substances or unfit for human food, and in pursuance of the Customs regulations over 65,000 lb. of tea were condemned in 1903. I do not think that any alteration in the existing system is required.

THE THIBET MISSION.

Mr. Lambert asked the Secretary of State for India, If the Thibetan expedition has yet been recognised by the Dalai Lhama, or if he has any information to show that the expedition will have to advance beyond Gyangtse.

Mr. Brodrick: The telegram of April 25 states that the Chinese Amban has written from Lhasa to Col. Younghusband expressing his intention of going to Gyangtse accompanied by a representative of the Thibetan Government. I have nothing to add to the answers already given.

Mr. Lambert: Is the Amban recognised by the Dalai Lhama?

Mr. Brodrick: I presume, as he is accompanied by the Thibetan representative, he will be recognised by the Dalai Lhama.

THE SEISTAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

On Tuesday, May 3, Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state what has been the expenditure up to date on the Seistan Boundary Commission, and what is the estimated cost up to the anticipated completion of its work next autumn; will any portion of such cost be defrayed by the Persian or Afghan Governments or by the British Treasury; is this Commission accompanied by any military escort; and, if so, of what strength.

Mr. Brodrick: I am unable to give the figures of the expenditure on the Seistan Boundary Commission but I hope to receive the information shortly. The cost is estimated at rather over £5,000 a month, and, as my predecessor stated in answer to a question last year, will fall on Indian revenues. The escort with the Mission consists of one troop of Native cavalry and two companies of Native infantry.

THE THIBET MISSION.

On Wednesday, May 4, Mr. Lambert asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Chinese Amban and representative of the Thibetan Government have power, on reaching Gyangtse, to treat and settle the differences between India and Thibet.

Mr. Brodrick: The Chinese Amban, as representing the suzerain Power has authority to treat with the British mission. As to the powers of the Thibetan representative who may accompany the Amban I have at present no information. As regards the settling of differences no doubt references to the Governments respectively represented will be necessary.

THE NEW BATTERIES FOR THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Mr. James Hope asked the Secretary of State for War: Whether he can say approximately when the orders will be given for the new batteries to be made by private manufacturers for the Army in India.

Mr. Arnold-Forster: I am not yet in a position to state definitely when the new orders for the new batteries will be given, but every effort is being made to facilitate progress in this direction.

THE CULTIVATION OF RUBBER TREES.

On Thursday, May 5, Mr. Griffith-Boscawen asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India are planting rubber trees in Burma and also in other places on an extensive scale; and, if so, whether, with a view of preventing injury to private enterprise and having regard to the protests made by companies and individuals interested in rubber plantations the Government will reconsider their decision.

Mr. Brodrick: The Indian Forest Department is engaged in experiments with rubber trees of different kinds in Burma, Assam, and Bengal. The most important experiment is with the Para rubber tree in the Mergui district of Lower Burma. It will be on a sufficient scale to test the commercial value of this species of rubber in Burma. I am not aware that any protests have been made by individuals or companies interested in rubber plantations in India, and I am not prepared to order the discontinuance of the experiments which, if successful, will be of great benefit to India and to the large forest estates of the Indian Government.

COOLIE LABOUR IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Sir Charles Dilke asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will lay before the House a return showing in what cases and on what grounds the Government of India has since the date of the commission of inquiry into the coolie system in British Guiana appointed in 1870, forbidden or, having once allowed, has stopped the export of indentured Indian coolie labour to foreign countries or to British colonies.

Mr. Brodrick: The only cases since 1870 in which the export of indentured Indian labour, after having once been allowed, has been stopped by the Government of India have been those of certain foreign colonies, and the cases of refusal by the Government of India to permit emigration have been confined to foreign countries, and do not include any British colonies. In view of international susceptibilities, it would not be expedient to publish the correspondence showing the grounds on which this action was taken.

COMPETITION FOR STATE EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA.

Col. Nolan asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can now state to what extent competition has been abolished for entrance to civil State employment in India; if the abolition of competition applies only to natives of India; and if he will state into whose hands will fall the patronage which may arise from the abolition of competition.

Mr. Brodrick: I have not yet received the papers promised by the Government of India and am not in a position to add anything to the answer given on my behalf by the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on March 21 last to the question on this subject of the hon. member for West Denbighshire.

YOUNG SOLDIERS AND THE INDIAN HOT SEASON.

Capt. Norton asked the Secretary of State for War: Whether it has been brought to his notice that a number of young soldiers, forming part of this year's Indian relief, will not be landed in Bombay until late in this month, when the hot season has commenced; and if he can say why arrangements were not made to send these young soldiers, going on Indian service for the first time, earlier in the trooping season.

Mr. Arnold-Forster said: The hon. and gallant member doubtless refers to the drafts on the Assaye, which was intended to leave England on March 20, a date not considered too late for young soldiers to proceed to India. The delay of a month caused by an accident to the ship, was not considered sufficient to justify cancelling the departure of the drafts. It must be remembered that the Commander-in-Chief in India has discretionary powers as to accommodating in the hills any soldiers who are considered unfit for a summer in the plains. The women and children were given the option of going out next winter, an option of which a very few availed themselves.

IN view of the decision that the Tibetan Mission shall advance to Lhassa it will be interesting to see how far speculation has reached on the way to truth regarding the Hermit City. At some of our readers are doubtless aware a detailed plan of the city compiled from native information by Colonel L. A. Waddell, who is now with the Mission was published in the March number of the "Geographical Journal." Colonel Waddell's plan, which shows no less than 90 of the more important features of the city and its environs, was compiled with infinite trouble from information drawn from hundreds of natives of Lhassa. Colonel Waddell will be curious to see how far his imaginative plan corresponds with the reality.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

COOPERS HILL COLLEGE.

The following is from the political notes of the "Times" for May 4:—

"In connexion with the closing of the [illegible] Indian Engineering College at Coopers Hill it has been arranged that to all those students now in the college who were admitted as candidates for the [illegible] who are or may become qualified, will be given appointments in the Public Works Department. The next entrance examination will be held as usual; and those candidates who may be selected as in other ways suitable will receive appointments up to the number which it may be decided to make for the year 1907, subject to their proceeding to acquire their professional education at such institution as they may choose with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, and provided they can prove themselves at the end of their course to be thoroughly qualified for the service. For the next three years, therefore, the new system of recruitment will come into force only for such additional appointments as it may be found necessary to make over and above those to be held by the men now in Coopers Hill and those who may be selected at the next entrance examination. By the end of that period—namely in 1908—the change of system and the opening of the Indian Public Works Service to the students of all the chief schools of engineering in the United Kingdom will have become known, and the official view is that the number of candidates will be sufficient to afford ample field for selection. The decision of the Secretary of State in regard to the professional education of selected candidates for the Forest Department will be made later.

A despatch containing this information was addressed by Mr. Brodrick to the Indian Government on the 25th ult., and it will be published together with the report of Sir C. Crosthwaite's committee of inquiry into the expediency of maintaining the college and the comments of the Indian Government thereon, in the course of a few days. The Government of India, in a communication dated Dec. 22, 1903, informed Mr. Brodrick that the reasons put forward by the committee for abolishing the college were, in their opinion, inadequate to justify so serious a step. Seeing that all the men who the college could accommodate were likely to be required Lord Curzon and his colleagues were very strongly in favour of a return to the original system of competitive examination, with the guarantee of an appointment in either the Public Works, the Telegraph, or the Forest Dept. of all students who qualified and obtained the college diploma at the end of the course, and they added that there was no necessity for the college to be self-supporting, inasmuch as they were prepared to meet the cost of providing efficient engineers who were the essential requisite. In according their unanimous protest against the closing of the college at the present time the Government of India explained that the heads of the three departments interested in the matter were convinced that, despite any slight falling off in the quality of those recruited—due, they believed to some laxity in the management which no longer obtained—on the whole they got better men suited to the requirements of India than were likely to be obtained in the open market. They recommended, in any circumstances, the continuance of the college for a further period of at least six years—i.e. two complete courses of three years on revised conditions as to fees (a general reduction from £183, to £150, a year and special further reductions to £120. a year in the case of the son of any officer who has served 20 years in any of the Indian Civil Services or in the Indian Army, and to £90, a year in the case of the son of any officer who has served 20 years in the Public Works, Telegraphs or Forest Depts.). If during the period in question it were found that the desired results had not been obtained, the Indian Government would be prepared to entertain favourably the proposal to close the college. In conclusion, the hope was expressed that it would be regarded as no disparagement to the distinguished men who constituted Sir C. Crosthwaite's committee if the Indian Government claimed to be the best judges of their own needs and of the manner in which to supply them; they had opportunities of judging of the personnel of the recruits sent out to India which were denied to residents in England; they benefited by the merits or attainments of these recruits, and they suffered proportionately by their failure.

To this Mr. Brodrick replied that, in view of the strong opinion expressed by those who from the evidence of the experts and other distinguished men whom they had examined, or from their personal touch with the college had the best opportunity of judging of the relative advantages to be obtained by continuing the system or by recruiting candidates from outside, he had felt himself with great reluctance unable to concur with the Government of India that the college should be maintained. He recognised the merits of the public officers trained at Coopers Hill, but he believed that equally good or even better results might be obtained by a different system at less expense to the Indian revenues. The suggestion of the Government of India for a reduction in the college fees made the committee's contention, that at Coopers Hill the avenue of public service had become so expensive as to bar the entry of many who belonged to the professional classes, unanswerable. He fully appreciated the high standard of honour and duty which prevailed in the Public Works Services of India who had worthily maintained the traditions inherited from past generations; but, seeing that these qualities had been no less apparent among officials not trained at any Government institution than among those who had the advantage of a Coopers Hill training, he could hardly doubt that a change which appeared desirable on other grounds could be carried out without any deterioration of the stamp and class of men to be recruited. Moreover, the fact that it might be necessary to make large additions to the Indian Establishment in order to meet immediate needs was a strong reason in Mr. Brodrick's for judgment adopting a system which allowed him without embarrassment to vary the number of recruits from year to year, and, if necessary, to stop all recruitment for a time.

The correspondence closes with a letter from the Under Secretary for India (April 25, 1904) to the president of the college, intimating that the details of the procedure to be adopted are under consideration, and will be announced as soon as possible, a notification being given at the same time of the date up to which the college will remain open. Meanwhile it is the wish of the Secretary of State in Council to recognise all vested interests and to deal equitably and liberally with them and the president is authorised to give such notice as to the determination of the employment of members of the staff as you may think advisable in the circumstances."

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

THEIR MAJESTIES RETURN TO LONDON.

The royal yacht Victoria and Albert with their Majesties on board escorted by cruisers and a flotilla of destroyers, arrived off Holyhead from Kingstown on May 5. Their Majesties breakfasted on board.

Afterwards Sir R. Bulkeley, Lord-Lieutenant of the County, and Captain Barrkings, harbour-master, went on board by invitation, and were both received by the King and Queen.

The Royal party disembarked shortly after one o'clock this afternoon and, although a drizzling rain was falling a crowd assembled to see their Majesties enter the special train, which left at 12.40 for London. Euston was reached at six o'clock in the evening.

A demonstrative farewell was given to their Majesties as they left Ireland on Wednesday. Kingstown was crowded with visitors, who cheered the Royal party on their arrival by train from Lismore most enthusiastically. On the Victoria Wharf a pavilion had been erected for the use of the King and Queen. As they were preparing to embark a choir of ladies, with a string band, from the Dublin Royal Academy of Music, sang "Come back to Erin." Sir F. W. Brady had written some special verses for the occasion. Their Majesties were evidently touched by the warmth of the farewell that Ireland gave them.

According to the "Court Circular" issued yesterday Their Majesties dinner party on Wednesday evening on the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert included the Princess Victoria, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Rear-Admiral A McLeod, Rear Admiral Sir A Berkeley Milne Bart Brigadier General Sir John Maxwell Colonel Sir Nevile Chamberlain, Captain S Holland, Major the Hon. T O'Brien the Countess of Antrim the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, Lord Kenyon. Earl Howe, Sir A Condie Stephen, Captain the Hon. Seymour Fortescue, Captain F Ponsonby, and the Hon. Sidney Greville, private secretary to Her Majesty.

The "Irish Times," says: "We cannot help hoping that, when their Majesties next favour us with a visit—and it may be soon—it will be possible to make the formal side of the holiday less prominent than it was upon the present occasion. The King and Queen are now sufficiently acquainted with Ireland and the Irishpeople to know very well that, addresses or no addresses, there is hardly a man, woman, or child in the community who does not welcome their arrival here and witness their departure with regret."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEEK'S SUMMARY.

LONDON, MAY 6.

HOME.

A MAY Day Demonstration in support of "the solidarity of workers" was held on Sunday in Hyde Park.

British Empire League.—The Duke of Devonshire has been succeeded by Lord Derby as president.

Court.—The King laid the foundation-stone of the new buildings of the Royal College of Science in Dublin on April 23, and attended Leopardstown races on the 29th. Their Majesties travelled on Saturday to Kilkenny where their reception was very cordial. Acknowledging addresses, the King expressed deep interest in the industrial progress of Ireland and believed that there was a new spirit abroad which will ensure progress. Their Majesties also had a most hearty welcome on Monday at Waterford. Replying to an address from the Corporation the King alluded to the old connexion of the Danish sea kings with the city. The Mayor, Councillor Power, was knighted. The royal visit to Ireland closed on Wednesday.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, who arrived in London on Saturday night from the Continent, attended the festival of the Sons of the Clergy at St. Paul's Cathedral on Monday, and opened an exhibition at Bradford on Wednesday.

Cricket.—The first-class season opened last week with a match between London County and Surrey.

Ecclesiastical.—The Rev. S. G. Donaldson, rector of Hornsey, has been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Bishopric of Brisbane.—The Commission on Disorders in the Church held its first meeting on the 4th.—Convocation of Canterbury met on the 3rd when the Upper House adopted resolutions on the proposed Church Council. On the 4th resolutions on the Licensing Bill were adopted.—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel held its annual meeting on April 23 the Wesleyan Missionary Society on May 3, and the Church Missionary Society on May 3.—The Young Men's Christian Association celebrated its Diamond Jubilee on April 29 in Exeter hall when the Archbishop of Canterbury spoke.—Lord Goschen spoke at the annual meeting of the Rochester Diocesan Society for promoting Church work in South London.—The Church Association held its annual meeting on May 2, Mr. Austin Taylor M. P., and Sir J. Willox, M. P., being among the speakers.—The Dean of Westminster lectured at the Royal Institution on "Westminster Abbey in the Early Part of the 17th Century."—The Liberation Society held its triennial conference on May 3 and 4.—The Bible Society's 100th annual meeting was held on the 4th.

Education Council for Wales.—At a private conference held at the House of Commons last week, and attended by a representative of the Board of Education several of the Welsh members, and representatives of the Welsh county councils there was discussed and finally adopted a scheme for the establishment under the Education Act of 1902, of a national council education for Wales.

Fiscal Policy.—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce at its quarterly meeting on Wednesday, negatived by a large majority a resolution declaring the free admission of foreign competing products to be injurious to home industries.

Football.—Sheffield Wednesday, the League champions, won their last match of the season on Saturday. Preston North End gained the championship of the second division and secured their return to the first division next season.

Garrick Theatre.—A "domestic pantomime" by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, "The Fairy's Dilemma," was produced on Tuesday.

Law.—The House of Lords on Monday gave an important judgment on the ancient lights question.—The Court of Appeal has dismissed the appeal of Ogdens (Limited) against the Lord Chief Justice's decision in actions brought against two retail tobacconists.—The High Court has decided that a motorbicycle is a carriage and cannot be kept without a licence.—Francis Wolfe Murray, Indian Civil servant charged with being a suspected person, has been discharged, the medical officer of the Brixton Prison having declared him to be of unsound mind.—Messrs. F. and W. Marshall, solicitors, who have failed, estimate their liabilities at over £30,000 and their assets at £1,200.

Mr. Balfour, writing to Mr. L. V. Harcourt, gives reasons why the Government will not take part in an international conference on the cotton trade.

Mr. Cecil Edge completed his 2,000 miles motor run in 131 1-4 hours.

Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P., on Saturday addressed the Leicestershire Chamber of Agriculture in support of his scheme of land purchase.

Mr. Lyttelton presided last week at the annual dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Mr. Winston Churchill M. P., has been adopted by the North-West Manchester Liberals as free-trade candidate for the next election.

Naval and Military.—The cruiser Devonshire was launched on April 30.—The Army Council have sent a letter on "ragging" to all officers commanding units.

Parliament.—The House of Lords on April 28 discussed Lord Avebury's Sunday Closing (Shops) Bill, which was eventually withdrawn. On May 3 the Street Betting Bill was read a second time. —The House of Commons on April 28 discussed the ventilation of the Chamber and the demand for a harbour of refuge on the north coast of Devon and Cornwall. On the 29th an Irish Local Government Bill, to remove disqualifications from persons convicted under the Crimes Act, was rejected by 205 to 137. On May 2 the Scottish Education Bill was read a second time by a majority of 57. On the 3rd the new tobacco duty was discussed and approved. On the 4th, the Southwark and Birmingham Bishoprics Bill was read a second time and a resolution demanding the repeal of the Irish Crimes Act was rejected by 197 to 124.

The Royal Academy held its annual banquet on Saturday evening, Sir E. J. Poynter presiding. Lord Selborne, speaking for the Navy, gave a humorous account of the manner in which the captains of a British and an American cruiser had recently superintended the annual revolution in a port which he would not name. The Academy exhibition opened on Monday.

Wills.—The Duke of Cambridge's estate is valued at £120836. His two younger sons, Rear-Admiral Sir A. F. Fitzgeorge and Colonel Sir A. C. Fitzgeorge received most of the property.—The late Mr. W. M. Bickerstaffe left £14,000 to charities.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The new Federal Premier, who favours the nationalization of industries says he believes that this will be practicable within a reasonable time.

Cape Colony.—A Chinese Exclusion Bill has passed its second reading in the House of Assembly. —The treasurer anticipates a deficit of £325,834 in the current, and £175 339 in the next financial year He proposes an excise duty on spirits and beer, and a graduated income-tax.

Southern Nigeria.—A column sent to pacify the country between the Niger and Cross rivers has had a severe encounter with the natives of the Ohoho country, who lost about 200 killed and wounded. Our loss was four natives killed and seven wounded.

THE UNITED STATES.

Congress has closed its session. The Senate yielded to the House on the Panama question.

The Revenue for next year is estimated at 704,000,000, dollars and the expenditure at 781,000,000, dollars largely owing to military and naval votes.

The St. Louis Exhibition was opened on Saturday.

FOREIGN.

Egypt.—Swarms of locusts have appeared, and measures have been taken to destroy their eggs. The plague is declining.

France.—In Sunday's municipal elections the Nationalists lost ground in Paris, while in the provinces the Radical-Socialist coalition was widely successful.—The Pope's protest against President Loubet's visit to Rome has been received in Paris.

Germany.—The somewhat material tone of two speeches of the Emperor is regarded in France as indicating ill-humour with the "rapprochement" of France with Great Britain and Italy.—It is believed that the troops in South-West Africa will be reinforced by 1 500 men.

Italy.—President Loubet visited Naples on April 28 with King Victor Emmanuel, and left for home on the 29th.

Morocco.—It is thought that the Sultan will attempt to resist the French official loan, and feeling in Fez against French intervention is rising.

The War.—The Russians have been driven back from the Ya-lu, after severe fighting. In official reports received by the Japanese Legation in London General Kuroki tells how the Russians were cleared out of the islets, and says that early on Saturday his army crossed the river. On Sunday a heavy cannonade silenced the Russian artillery. The 2nd and 12th Divisions and the Imperial Guards then advanced by three roads, driving the enemy before them. At 8 p.m. the line from An-tung to Liushukou was captured. The Imperial Guard surrounded the Russians on three sides and, after a severe fight took 20 guns. The Reserve Corps advanced to the Liauyang road. The enemy, who had had about 40 guns and eight machine-guns, fled towards Fenghwangcheng. In all 28 quick-firing guns, with large quantities of rifles and ammunition, and thirty Russian officers and 300 men were captured. The Japanese loss so far reported is 798 killed and wounded.—General Kuropatkin reports that two Russian regiments and two batteries were engaged and their losses were very heavy. The guns were only abandoned after being made useless. General Sassulitch, it is added, declares that the Japanese lost 3,000 to 4,000 killed.—General Kashtalinsky acknowledges a loss of 40 Russian officers and 2,000 men.—The Russians fled from An-tung after setting fire to it.—Another attack was made on Port Arthur on May 3. Two Japanese torpedo boats and eight fireships are said to have been sunk by the Russian fire. At Tokio it is believed that the attempt to close the entrance of the harbour succeeded.—The Japanese official account of the sinking of the transport Kinshiu Maru is published. A circular issued by the Russian Government denies that proposals of intervention have been made by any foreign Power and declares that Russia will not admit intervention in the negotiations with Japan after the war is over.

Turkey.—The Porte complains that it was not consulted in regard to the Anglo-French Agreement. —Serious fighting is reported in the Sasun district between the Turkish troops and Armenians. A number of villages have been destroyed.

Obituary.—M. Dvorak, the composer; Miss Nellie Farren, the actress; Col. F. Schermbrucken, of Cape Colony; Gen. Sir C. Shute; Lieut.-Gen. C. S. Steward, Sir J. W. O'Bryen Hoare; Mr. Edgar Fawcett, the Rev. Dr. Buick, M. Emile Duclaux.—"Times."

SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

MR. BALFOUR SHOUTED DOWN.

There was electricity in the air of the House on May 5, and ere long the storm burst with great fury. The recent statements made by Mr. McKenna concerning the tobacco question were the occasion that caused an extraordinary scene of excitement and passion.

Mr. McKenna had given notice that he would ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in view of the large and exceptional import of unstemmed tobacco in the month of March, in anticipation of the Budget proposals; he would grant a Select Committee to inquire who were the importers, and whether the import had been induced by information that it was intended to make such proposals.

Mr. McKenna, on rising to put the question was cheered by the Opposition and greeted with cries of "Oh!" from the Ministerialists.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Prime Minister proposed to answer the question.

The Prime Minister, on rising to answer the question, was greeted with loud Ministerial cheers. He said the Government do not proposed to grant the committee of inquiry asked for. "The facts as I understand there are as follows: The hon member came down with a prepared attack on the honour of one of the members of the Government——" (Loud Ministerial cheers and Opposition cries of "No,"). Mr McKenna rose, but the Premier refused to give way. Both remained standing for some time and neither could be heard. Eventually Mr. Balfour resumed his seat.

Mr. McKenna: Mad I ask whether if the Prime Minister makes such a statement, I shall have an opportunity to reply?

The Speaker said he did not think it would be in accordance with the rules of the House to enter into statements having reference to previous debates. Any explanation of the kind will have to be given at some other time.

The Opposition then clamoured for the withdrawal on the Prime Minister's statement.

The Speaker: If I thought there was anything calling for withdrawal I should say so.

Mr. Balfour: I am not quite sure that I understand the full extent of your ruling. Would you wish me not to refer to any incidents which occurred on Tuesday last?

The Speaker: It would be improper to refer to anything which took place in a previous debate during this Session. The question has been answered.

Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman: As the Prime Minister has made a distinct charge against a member of this Hourse, founded on what, took place the other day, would it not be desirable that it should be withdrawn as it cannot be further discussed?

The Speaker: The Prime Minister was putting his construction upon what he understood the hon. member to have said, and I stopped him at the earliest possible moment. There is no necessity for him to withdraw.

Mr. Balfour: All I said was that the hon. member came down with a prepared attack. (Loud Opposition cries of You are repeating and Withdraw.)

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: I must appeal to you, sir, as to whether, under your ruling, this is in order?

Mr. Balfour: I am not going to add to what I said.

The Speaker: The Prime Minister was simply repeating his words under the impression that it would satisfy the hon. gentleman (Opposition cries of No.)

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: The fact of his having repeated the words gives emphasis to them. (Cheers and counter cheers) As my hon. friend cannot reply, should not the Prime Minister be called upon to withdraw?

The Speaker: It is extremely difficult to deal sometimes with these questions. I am quite sure if the Prime Minister had made any personal attack he would be the first to apologise. I understand he was beginning to state his impression of the effect of the hon. member's speech. That would be quite in order in debate upon another occasion. I stopped him because he was entering upon a matter of debate which could not be raised in answer to a question. We dealt with the whole matter and I cannot allow it to be revived.

Mr. McKenna rose.

The Speaker: I hope the hon. member will allow me to say a word: I do not think the question necessarily contained a charge against any particular person.

Mr. McKenna: May I say sir—

The Speaker: No: it is a point of order simply. I have dealt with the point of order, and there is an end of it.

A MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Major Seely, having questioned the Colonel Secretary with reference to the alleged cruel and improper treatment of natives employed on the Withwatersand mines, as disclosed by a recently published Blue-book, expressed dissatisfaction with the reply, and asked for leave to move the adjournment of the House to call attention to the matter. He was supported on his own side by Mr. Winston Churchill only, and the whole of the Opposition, excepting Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. John Morley rose to support the application, and the motion was appointed for discussion.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	3	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	6	5	21
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	2	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	5	4	
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	2	5
G Mahim and Worli	5	5	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0		0
Hospitals	0	1	
Total	23	23	98
Same date last year	45	43	116

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	4	27
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	4	4	16
F Parel, Sowree and Sion	1	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	7
Total	13	16	88
Total plague deaths to date	275,718	227,463	
Same date last year	50	34	129

THE Paris correspondent of the "Standard" writes:—I am authorised to state that M. Delcasse, has invited the Governments which were represented at the conference, held in Paris in July 1902, to send delegates to the Quai d'Orsay on May 18 to ratify the administrative arrangement which was drawn up and accepted by the conference for the suppression of the white slave traffic. By it, each of the various Governments undertake to correspond with the others, to keep a close watch at the ports and railway stations for those who may be engaged in the traffic, to ascertain by whose agency that traffic is being carried on, and to send the victims back to their countries.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON MAY 6.

MEAN AND MENU.

On the one hand is the man who eats too much, on the other he who cannot get sufficient. The St Helen's guardians at this moment have in their charge a man who has been driven made by lack of food. Is there any relation between the many who are always hovering near the starvation line and the terrible increase of insanity with which the Registrar-General periodically alarms us? In a very poor agricultural district insanity is rampant. The local authorities under whose care the patients come find that almost invariably a good, nutritive diet is the prime factor in re-establishing the mental equilibrium. That overplus of which the surfeited complain would probably just decently maintain those whose needs deprive them of their wits. But who will be the medium of transfer—who say when the man of plenty shall stop? The bishop of whom Gladstone used to tell would certainly not be the man for the experiment. "Will your lordship have some more wine?" asked the G. O. M. "Not until we have finished what we have before us," replied the bishop.

ANONYMOUS GENIUS.

Agin the question as to the hand by which a masterpiece was drawn is exercising many minds, and a case has been taken in a friendly spirit to the Court. It is a cheerless business to part from a master, not knowing its value; as bad to keep a pot-boiler believing it to be a treasure. Posterity may be forgiven the slips it makes in regard to pictures. More than once the painter himself has failed to identify his own work. Edmund Burke showed a painting to Reynolds whose opinion he invited. Sir Joshua looked long and attentively at it. "Well," he said "I really don't know what to say. It's a cleverish thing, but whether there's sufficient promise in it to justify my advising the young man to adopt art as a calling, I really cannot say" It was Reynolds's own work done many year before.

SACRILEGE.

The man who burgles a shed in a churchyard to steal a bell as has just happened at Blackpool would probably not be deterred did he remember that his act is sacrilege as much as if he rifled the interior of the church. But there are men living to-day—Lord Gwydyr for example—who remember when it was a much more serious matter—to be caught at any rate—after such an act. Within times which he will carry in mind a woman was found guilty of having stolen not a bell but a snatch block used for the repairing of one, and the judges unanimously condemned her to death. Sacrilege, it is interesting to remember is an offence which extends to unlawful act committed, not only in a church or chapel but in a meeting-house or other place of divine worship. An interesting point: Religious services are regularly held in the parlours of country cottages; would a burglar who went a burgling in such an establishment be guilty of sacrilege?

STARS AND STRIPES AT ST. STEPHEN'S.

If matters in and about the House of Commons were quite as bad as might be inferred from a recent debate, what a terrible place it would be. Not that the number of visitors would be appreciably diminished. The desire to triumph over difficulties would still lure ladies thither, just as it inspired a lady, strictly enjoined not to seat herself in the House of Commons library, to break that sacred rule. The American lady finds no terrors at St. Stephen's. One of Columbia's fair daughters was being conducted out of the House by way of the staircase leading to the members' entrance. Her conductor mentioned that were he for any reason called from her side she would be in the awkward position of having to remain just where she was, unable to return to the Lobby or to go on to the exit, unless, of course, some other member came to her assistance. What would she do in such a case? I should wrap the American flag round my breast, and see who would dare to molest the Stars and Stripes the lady answered.

TRICKS OF MEMORY.

There is nothing incredible in the experience through which a well-known jockey has just passed, wandering about the country ignorant of his own identity or surroundings. During the last year or two there have been scores of such instances. It is not only the mind of the man in the street which gives out. There was the case of a well-known physician not long ago who wandered off from his practice in New York came over to London, and entered himself as a student at a hospital at which years before he had studied. Another gentleman, a missionary, lost himself in South Africa, was a mystery to himself and all around him, and, when he recovered his memory, was working as a carpenter at Whittlesea, near King Williamstown.

LAPSES OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS.

We have just been reading the Countess of Munster's story of Queen Victoria's absent-mindedly walking into a ballroom crowded with notabilities, fanning herself with a table-fork. Lord Rosebery made, not so long ago, a frank confession of a trick which his memory played him. Challenged by the Earl, Mr. Balfour cited the Chesterfield speech as authority for a remark which he had attributed to him. I well know, from personal experience, Lord Rosebery replied the tricks that memory plays with one in speaking. Only the other day I misquoted or misapplied some words of Lord Salisbury's about resolute government.

MARES' NESTS.

Although to that misconception which arose over the alleged determination of the Lord Chamberlain to censor stage "gags" we owe several interesting stories, the incident has none the less to be added to that long list of errors into which public officials fall from time to time. We all make mistakes; there would not be a redeeming vice in us if we did not. Not even the divine right of kings can shield them from the blunders of fallible man. Last month the King was represented in an official communication as having said that he did not wish to receive addresses during his visit to Ireland, a few months earlier some inspired soul took thirteen days to deliver a telegram, so that his Majesty was prevented from forwarding a reply to the Anglo-French Parliamentary banquet as had been desired. Earlier still, while he was on Continent, somebody let the whole of his Majesty's baggage go astray.

NODDING WISDOM.

Nobody has forgotten that the pronouncement of the law officers of the Crown declaring that a conviction could not be secured was falsified in the Law Courts. Last year the War office where these incidents under the old regime seem naturally to have had asylum, conferred a C. B. on the wrong man; which was about as effective as the action of the admirals in Crete who issued a proclamation which none of the inhabitants could read. A Gentleman in our Foreign Office last year issued something which could be read and it involved us in an apology to the United States Government. Mr. Shirt-Sleeves Bowen's amour propre had been hurt by an indiscreet bit of candour on Mr. W. H. Haggard's part. Even the "Court Circular," that official record of our times, is sometimes caught napping. Lord Stanley was recently posted in it as Minister for War instead of P. M. G., while a special note had to be issued to declare that the Siamese Minister Plenipotentiary in London has nothing like the name which the Government document first had given him.

TOWARDS THE LIGHT.

According to Professor Tappenneimer, of Munich we are on the eve of great discoveries extending the horizon of light therapeutics. His is "light cure," pure and simple, and is independent of radium. But one sees from an official document that, in spite of the pessimistic opinions expressed in London as to the future of radium as a cancer cure, Dr. Darien, of Parish, is having success with it. He has rendered facial cancer painless by its agency, has found quick and pain-killing effects of radium in certain diseases of the eye, has conquered nervous spasms by its application to the temples of the patient, while in a case of presumptive inability of motion, caused by nervous debility, radium effected a cure within three days—probably, however, through suggestion. In acute facial paralysis radium effected a cure in one day. Samples of week radio-activity are being placed in inexpensive from within reach of physicians, and they are invited to compare results of their own experiments with Dr. Darien's.

ARMS AND THE MEN.

Successive telegrams have brought very different stories as to the result of the fighting on the Yalu. Told at first that the fight was mainly bloodless though protracted the figures now tot upwell into the second thousand. It is one of the vanities of a general and has been ever since the world began to furnish a heavy casualty list—as to his enemy. Men killed or at least hors de combat, seem to count more in military estimation than points won. Wellington we know, was terribly upset over his losses, even in the hour of his culminating victory. But chiefly we have the spirit of Crecy and Agincourt, where the number of dead seems to have been multiplied by ten. In a fortnight a hundred thousand French and Germans perished on the field, but in that time six big battles were fought. The troops were armed with modern weapons, of killing-power very different from those of Alexander the Great's men, of Hannibal's and of the Romans, who used to slay their 200,000 Teutons and take 20,000 prisoners in a day—according to their generals' figures.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, May 3.

2nd Life Guards—Surg.-Lieut. R M Cwie to be surgeon-captain.

Royal Horse Guards—Capt St. J B Killery, from the Royal Army Medical Corps to be surgeon-captain.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Supernumerary Capt G H W Bayley to be captain, vice Brevet Major W E Edwards, seconded.

Royal Garrison Art.—Capt C de Sausmarez, D S O, is seconded for service with the Native Mountain Art, India. The promotion of Lieut H W Lockhart to the rank of captain is altered to March 4, 1904, vice G Banham-Thornhill, seconded. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—A D Murray, vice R B Fife, seconded J E H Cockburn, vice E M Thrupp appointed instructor in gunnery W L Campbell, vice I S Cobbe, appointed to the Ceylon-Mauritius batt B A M Hall vice C J K Pollard, seconded F W Loveday vice W M Ogg, seconded. The undermentioned lieutenants are seconded:—E D F Gee, for service with the Native Art, India W M Fitz H Turner, for service with the Native Mountain Art., India. Supernumerary Lieut R S Machray to be lieutenant, vice C A G Money, seconded. The promotions of the undermentioned second lieutenants to the rank of lieutenant are antedated as follows:—H B L G Gunn to Jan. 31 1904, vice H Wadlow, appointed adjutant, J C E D'Esterre to Feb. 1 1904, vice C J K Pollard, promoted, I A E Edwards to Feb 10, 1904, vice A V Langton, promoted, L G Matterson to Feb. 12, 1904, vice E D F Gee, seconded, J V C Campbell to Feb. 15, 1904, vice F E Andrews promoted. W C Robertson to February 22 1904 vice C R Wills placed on half-pay. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—A F Cole vice B B Colbeck promoted; L N Stephens vice W M FitzH. Turner seconded; C McG Yates, vice H W Lockhart promoted, E F Hara vice W A Moore appointed to the Hongkong-Singapore battalion H H Webber vice J N Biggs appointed to the Hongkong-Singapore battalion, Capt R L Barton to be adjutant vice Captain W Arthy who has vacated that appointment.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels:—T J W Prendergast, Vice Lieut Col and Brevet Col T Digby, placed on half-pay; G Williams vice Lieut Col and Brevet Col M C Barton, D S O, placed on half-pay; W Huskisson, vice Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H D Love placed on half pay. T A Cregan, vice Lieut-Col and Brevet Col J W Sill, placed on half-pay. Lieut-Col J G Lutyens retires upon retired pay.

FOOT GUARDS.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut W M Beckwith resigns the appointment of adjutant, Lieut John E Gibbs to be adjutant, vice W M Beckwith.

Scots Guards—Capt and Brevet Major the Hon C S Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col G J Cuthbert, promoted.

Irish Guards—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col R J Cooper M V O, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay; Major D J Hamilton to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col R J Cooper, M V O; Capt and Brevet Major C FitzClarence, V C, to be major, vice D J Hamilton.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Col G P F Byng, 51st and 65th Regimental Districts (the King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf) and the York and Lancaster Regt) is placed on retired pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Second Lieut C E C Thurlow resigns his commission on account of ill-health.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—The promotion to the rank of major of Capt W L Loring is antedated to Feb. 3, 1904, vice Brevet Lieut-Col K E Lean promoted.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Capt M P Hancock resigns the appointment of adjutant, Lieut H W G Burnett Hitchcock to be adjutant, vice Capt M P Hancock.

The East Yorkshire Regt—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col F S Inglefield, D S O, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay. Major and Brevet Lieut Col E A Ogle to be lieutenant-colonel vice Brevet Col F S Inglefield, D S O.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Second Lieut, R Y Sidebottom to be lieutenant, vice M. Magniac, promoted.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—Capt R M Wetherell to be adjutant, vice H Fargus, D S O, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt)—Second Lieut R B Clifton is seconded for service with the West African Regt.

The Royal Sussex Regt.—Second Lieut L St. P Beynon to be lieutenant vice H S Ashworth, promoted.

The Welsh Regt.—Second Lieut P L W Powell to to be lieutenant to complete establishment.

The Essex Regt.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains, to complete establishment:—C J B Daubeny, adjutant; C R Roberts-West, adjutant.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Major M. A. Humphrys retires on retired pay. Brevet Major G. C. Knight to be major, vice M. A. Humphrrys.

The Kings royal rifle corps—Capt. L C D Jenner retires on retired pay.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.)—Lieut. W A S Edwards to be captain, vice Brevet Major M H Knaggs, seconded.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's—Capt. L Holland is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers, Supernumerary Capt. W T Gaisford to be captain, vice L Holland. Capt. A C B Alexander, from half-pay, to be captain, vice I P Grant, retired, with precedence next below H Campion.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Capt. D. L. MacEwen to be major, vice T. Souter, deceased. Lieut. A. D. Macpherson to be captain, in succession to Major D L MacEwen, who holds a Staff appointment. Supernumerary Lieut the Hon A G A Hore-Ruthven, V C, to be lieutenant, vice A D Macpherson.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut C M Gibbon to be captain, vice R P Thomas, retired. Supernumerary Lieut A S Garnett to be lieutenant vice C M Gibbon.

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut G F Brooke to be captain, vice H A Thompson promoted into the 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut L F Renny is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Royal Garrison Regt.—Capt T G Hopkins (major, retired pay) relinquishes his appointment. Lieut H V Gerrard to be adjutant, vice Capt T G Hopkins (major, retired pay), who has vacated that appointment.

The West India Regt.—Capt C S Collison is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col F C A Gilpin to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col G P Bourcicault promoted.

STAFF.

Major-Gen Sir R MacG Stewart, K C B, to be a lieutenant-general on the Staff to command the troops in Bermuda, and is granted the rank of lieutenant-general in the Army, vice Lieut-Gen Sir H Le G Geary, K C B, who is about to vacate that appointment Col F J Graves, from a colonel on the Staff, to be a brigadier-general on the Staff to command the troops in Sierra Leone, and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed Major J Deane, C M G, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), from military secretary to the Hon Sir W F Hely-Hutchinson, G C M G Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope to be military secretary to the Right Hon A Viscount Milner, G C B, G C M G High Commissioner for South Africa vice Major the Hon W Lambton D S O Coldstream Guards who has resigned that appointment. The undermentioned appointments are made to the personal Staff of Lieutenant-General Sir R. McG Stewart K C B; Governor and Commander-in-Chief Bermuda:—Major T A H Biggs, R E to be assistant military secretary and aide-de-camp. Captain L C Soltau Symons the Royal Warwickshire Regt to be aide-de-camp Capt G Meynell the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) to be deputy-assistant adjutant-general Belfast District vice Captain the Hon G H Morris the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), who has vacated that appointment, Lieut J R Simson the Highland Light Inf, to be a superintendent of gymnasia, vice Major E C Cobbold the York and Lancaster Regt. who has vacated that appointment, Lieut L N Jones-Bateman the Norfolk Regt, to be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen A S Wynne, C B, commanding Tenth Division and Nineteenth Brigade Fourth Army Corps. The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of Nov 3 1903:—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H M Lawson, aide-de-camp to the King, from Royal Eng to be a brigadier-general on the Staff and chief Staff officer in South Africa and is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army with the local rank of brigadier-general while so employed.

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

Lieut-Col R M B F Kelly, D S O, from Royal Art, to be a chief instructor, vice Brevet Col F A Bowles, who has vacated that appointment.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The notifications in the "Gazette" of March 8 and April 15, 1904, relating to Capt R S Walker, R E, are cancelled; Capt R S Walker, R E, to be a chief instructor vice Major W P Brevet RE who has vacated the appointment of professor.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of April 16 1904:—Major C P Martel, R A, to be principal experimental officer.

Capt J H Hardcastle, R A to be an assistant inspector, vice Capt F L Galloway R A, appointed a Staff captain at Headquarters. The undermentioned captains, Royal Art, to be assistant experimental officers:—W Douglas, D S O, from Ordnance officer, fourth class; S C Halse, from an assistant inspector; A R Izat, from an assistant inspector conductor A Gray, Army Ordnance Corps to be an assistant commissary of Ordnance with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Lieut J B Oldfield, promoted.

HALF-PAY.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col T L N Morland, C B, D S O, from the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel.

BREVET.

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be colonels:—C N Simpson Royal Field Art.; A J Abdy Royal Field Art.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col and Brevet Col F A Bowles, on vacating the appointment of chief instructor Garrison and Siege Art., School of Gunnery is placed on half-pay; Lieut-Col and Brevet Col E Blunt from Royal Eng. is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army; Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H Mullaly from Royal Eng., is granted the substantive the rank of colonel in the Army; Lieut-Col and Brevet-Col H D Oliver, half-pay Royal Eng retires upon an Indian pension; Second Lieut George H Herbert, 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, is granted the local rank of lieutenant while employed with the West African Regt.; Second Lieut R B Clifton the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt) is granted the local rank of lieutenant while employed with the West African Regt.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS

S L Mortimer, gentleman, late lieutenant, the Royal Garrison Regt. to be lieutenant.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg-Lieut. G. F. Whyte, to be surgeon-captain.

War Office, Pall Mall, 6th May, 1904.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards Lieutenant Charles E R Smyth resigns his Commission. Dated 7th May 1904.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars Major Sir Thomas A Salt Bart retires on retired pay Dated 7th May 1904.

Captain the Honourable William Bailey to be Major vice Sir T A Salt Bart, Dated 7th May 1904.

Supernumerary Captain J A le Norreys Daniell to be Captain vice the Honourable W Bailey Dated 7th May 1904.

16th (Queen's) Lancers Captain Bertram D Macculloch is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 16th April 1904.

19th (Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own) Hussaras Second Lieutenant V Coldwell is seconded for service with the Indian Army. Dated 25th March 1904.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY (IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Unattached Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel H Le Roy-Lewis D S O (Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Hampshire Imperial Yeomanry) relinquishes his Commission and is granted .... honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army with permission to wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 20th April 1904.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

'Royal Garrison Artillery' The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund G Nicolls, to complete establishment. Dated 11th April, 1904.

Hickman C Molesworth, vice E G Nicolls, removed on continuance in his appointment as Chief Instructor, Royal Military Academy. Dated 11th April, 1904.

Captain Arthur C Fergusson is seconded for service with the Native Mountain Artillery, India. Dated 12th April, 1904.

Supernumerary Captain Henry G Leahy to be Captain, vice A M Tyler, promoted. Dated 5th April, 1904.

GRENADIERS GUARD.

Lieutenant Gilbert C Hamilton is seconded for service with the Macedonian Gendarmerie. Dated 12th April, 1904.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Lieutenant Roger S Tempest to be Captain, in succession to Major H C Lowther, D S O, who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 12th March, 1904.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G S Robinson retires on retired pay. Dated 7th May, 1904.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Second Lieutenant F W Garvey resigns his Commission. Dated 7th May, 1904.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel W W Kenny M B. to be Colonel, on augmentation. Dated 1st April, 1904.

STAFF.

Major-General Sir F Howard KCB, CMG from Inspector-General of Recruiting to be a Major-General on the Staff to command the troops in the North Western District. Dated 29th April 1904.

Lieutenant C K Hutchison, Coldstream Guards to be a Superintendent of Gymnasia, vice Captain and Brevet Major the Honourable J F Gathorne Hardy Grenadier Guards who has resigned that appointment. Dated 8th March, 1904.

The undermentioned appointments are made to the Staff of the Somaliland Field Force:—

Captain and Brevet Major H G Joly de Lotbinière, D S O Royal Engineers to be a Special Service Official graded for pay Rate XIII Scale B Article 115 Royal Warrant 25th October 1900 whilst so employed. Dated 30th October 1903.

Captain P W N Fraser D S O The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders to be a Special Service Officer graded for pay Rate XIII Scale B Article 115 Royal Warrant 25th October 1900 whilst so employed. Dated 15th March 1904.

Lieutenant W H Evans Royal Engineers to be a Special Service Officer. Dated 9th March 1904.

ORDNANCE COLLEGE.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel A P Penton, from half pay to be Commandant and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army vice Colonel C F Hadden C B appointed Director of Artillery. Dated 28th April 1904.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY ENGINEERING.

Lieutenant F V Thompson, Royal Engineers, to be an Assistant Instructor, vice Captain B A G Shelley Royal Engineers, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 17th April, 1904

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The undermentioned Lady to be Staff Nurse:—

Miss Mary Elizabeth Richardson (provisional) Dated 14th April, 1904.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major G D Collings, D S O Staff Paymaster, is granted the substantive rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Army. Dated 23rd April, 1904.

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel H S Fitzgerald, C B from The Durham Light Infantry, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 29th February, 1904.

Lieutenant Colonel Edmund G Nicolls from Royal Garrison Artillery is continued in his appointment as Chief Instructor Royal Military Academy on promotion. Dated 11th April 1904.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel William W C Verner half pay retires on retired pay. Dated 7th May 1904.

Lieutenant-Colonel Berkeley C Quill C B half-pay retiers on retired pay. Dated 7th May 1904.

Second Lieutenant W H C Hindley Half-pgy List resigns his Commission on account of ill health. Dated 7th May 1904.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant James H Wrights Royal Engineers is granted the honorary rank is Captain. Dated 5th May 1904.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of 3rd May 1904:—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Mullaly from Royal Engineers is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 29th November 1904.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The undermentioned Officers resign their Commissions. Dated 7th May 1904:—

Major G W Redway.
Lieutenant R R Raymer.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surgeon-Captain H D Brook to be Surgeon-Major Dated 23rd April 1904.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, May 21st.

1. The Squadron will parade preparatory to a ride out next Monday evening the 23rd instant at the Queen's Statue at 7-15 p.m.

Dress: Drill Order with Arms and FIELD SERVICE CAP.

2 Members who have not yet drawn their Saddlery, Arms and Accoutrements are requested to do so at once.

3 Members who have joined since the 1st April will wear Mufti.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR A. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, May 23.

The E E Company will parade to-morrow for Oyster Rock or technical Instructions. Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

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And Tired, Fretted Mothers

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When All Other Remedies and Physicians Fail.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired, worried mothers in warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, purest of emollient skin cures, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

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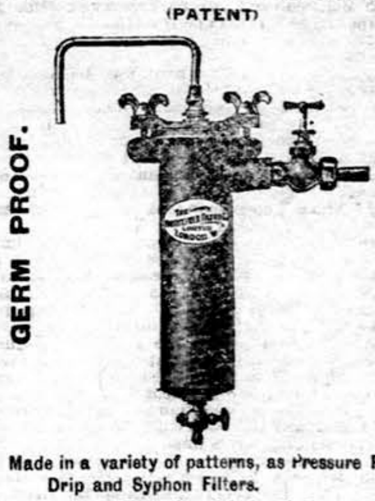

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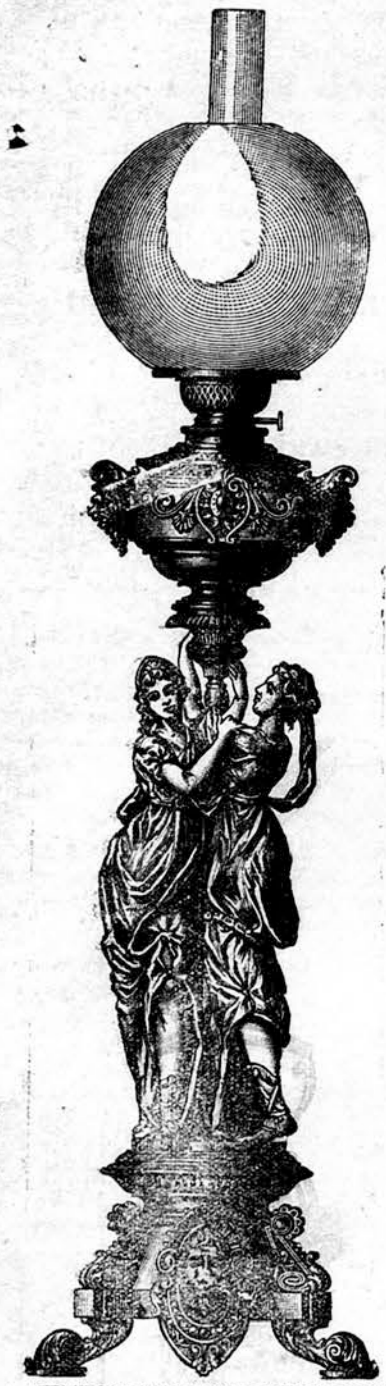

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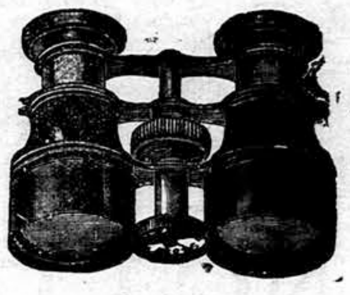

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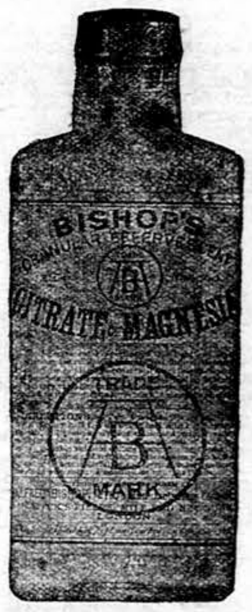

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irish man "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowe in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.
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Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

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Table Fans	with refillable Battery and fluid with charge to run 250 hours in a neat box ...	,, 100 to 125

ELECTRIC NOVELTY DEPOT.

70, DHURUMTOLLAH STREET,
CALCUTTA.

NO MISTAKE

CAN NOW BE MADE WHEN BUYING.

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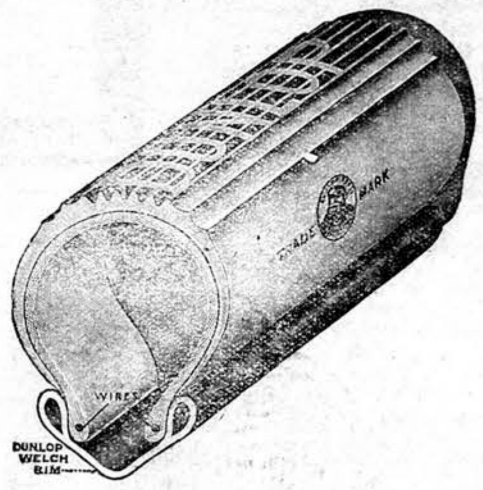

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the non-slipping pattern, being an infallible protection against inferior imitations.

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49, Apollo Street, Bombay.

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE

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A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.

A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.

Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)

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Rs. 100 REWARD.

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON, the Proprietors of

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offer the above Reward for information which will lead to the conviction of persons infringing their packages, labels or Trade Marks.

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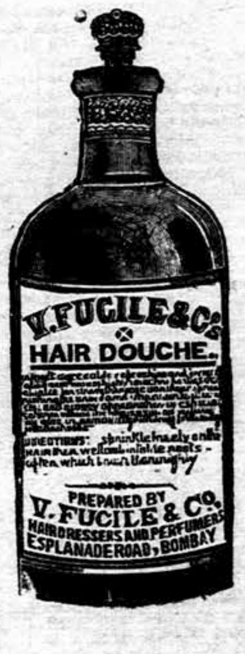

A most agreeable, refreshing and invigorating Hair wash of highly Tonic properties, invaluable for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the Hari and imparting to it a soft and glossy appearance. Of especial service where the Hair is weak or falling off, also in removing Dandriff relieving Headache, etc.

Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

V. FUCILE & Co.,

Hair Dressers and Perfumers,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB.
BOMBAY.

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32, HORNBY ROW
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CHEAPEST & BEST SELECTED STOCK OF CHINA & GLASS IN INDIA.

TEA SERVICES for six persons from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 24-8 per set.

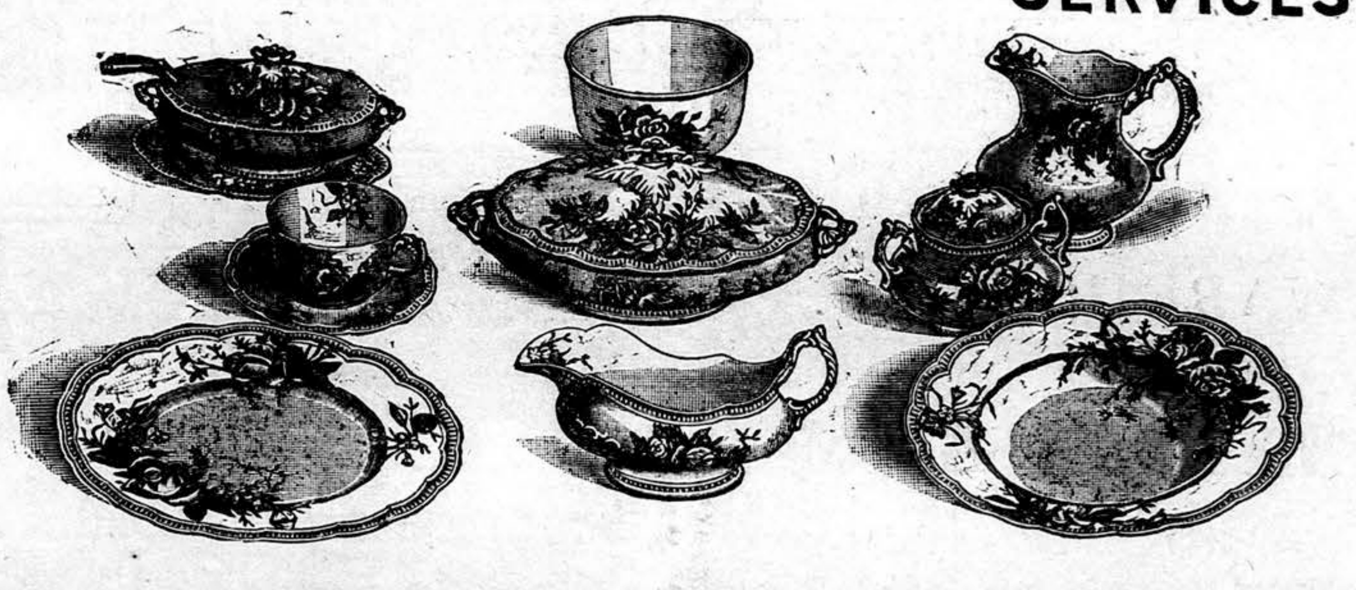
TOILET SETS a special line. Five pieces, price Rs. 4-14. Better Quality Services, Rs. 7-12, 10-8, 12-8 to Rs. 37-8.

TRINKET SETS Rs. 6-8, 7-12, 8-8 to 14-8 each, best quality China.

DESSERT SETS Rs. 7-12, 9-8 and 1-8 per set for 6 persons.

THE "IRENE" DINNER WARE. Our new Special line of Ware, made of best quality English earthenware, decorated with a pretty rose pattern, in peacock blue, edges of pieces are scolloped, and beaded as per sketch. This is the best value we have ever offered.

THE "IRENE" DINNER AND BREAKFAST SERVICES



OUR LEADING LINE in DINNER SETS.

NOTE THE PRICE

SERVICE FOR 6 PERSONS. Rs. 13-12.

SERVICE FOR 12 PERSONS, Rs. 28-12.

BREAKFAST SERVICE. FOR 6 PERSONS, Rs. 7-12.

Call and inspect our stock of Fancy Glass and China ware, Decorated Teapots, Luncheon Trays, White China Ornaments, Glass Ornaments, Table Centres, Pots and Pedestals, Table Glassware Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Lamps, Etc., Etc.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES HAVE REACHED THEIR ZENITH.

BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

BEST

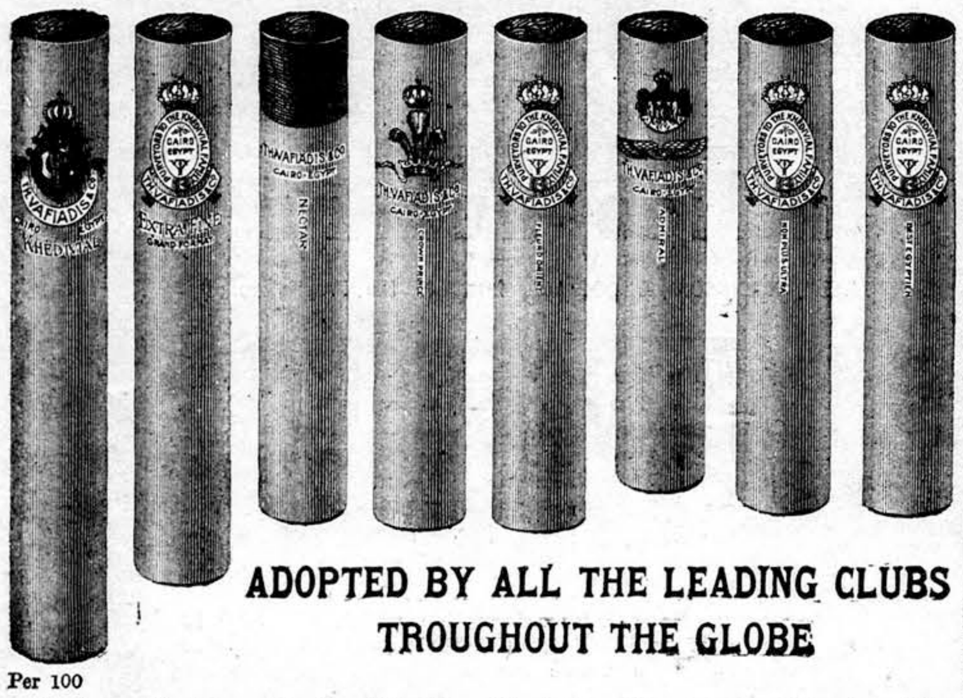
THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IMPORTED
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

CHEAPEST

AND UNEQUALED IN QUALITY COMPARED, AND
LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST,
BECAUSE THEY ARE

ALWAYS FRESH

AND RELIABLE, AND HAVE GAINED THE HIGHEST REPUTATION OF EVERY SMOKER THROUGHOUT INDIA.

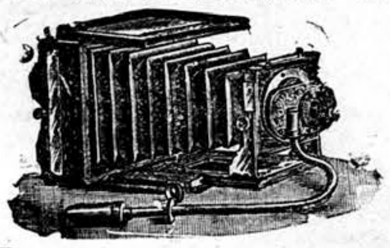


ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS TROUGHOUT THE GLOBE

Per 100
Rs. 7 Rs. 5-8 Rs. 6 Rs. 4-8 Rs. 3-12 Rs. 4 Rs. 3-4 Rs. 2-12

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.
Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



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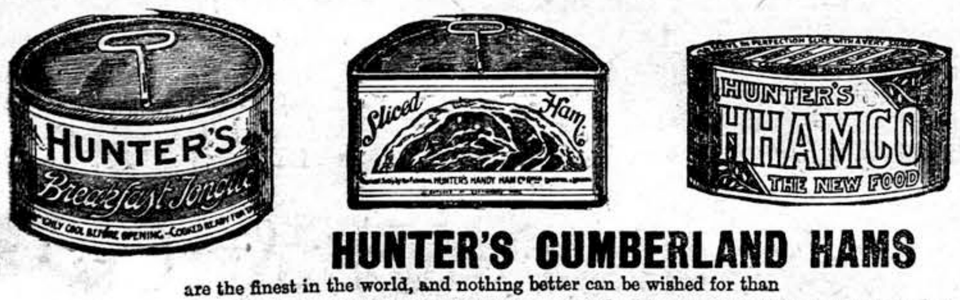

HUNTER'S CUMBERLAND HAMS are the finest in the world, and nothing better can be wished for than

HUNTER'S ENGLISH BACON, cured and packed to keep perfectly in hot climates.

HUNTER'S goods are all the best of their kind. *Free packages and f.o.b. Liverpool.*

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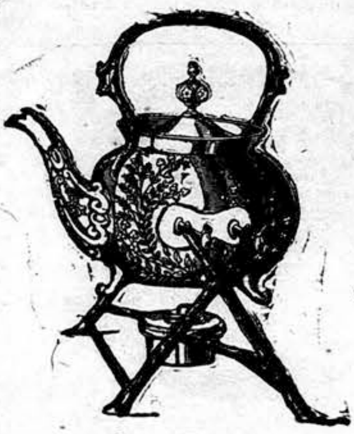
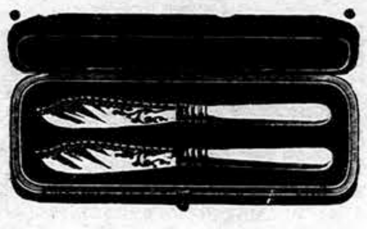
HUNTER'S HANDY HAM COMPANY, *Liverpool & London*

MARCKS & Co.. Ltd.

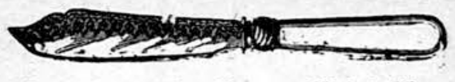
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.
BOMBAY & POONA.



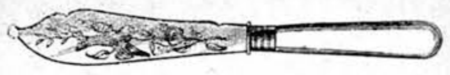
Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



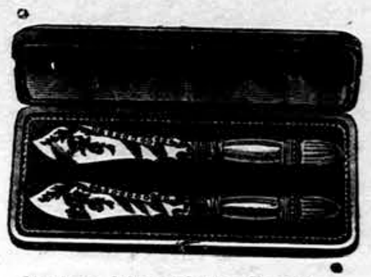
Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.



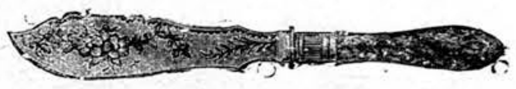
Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.



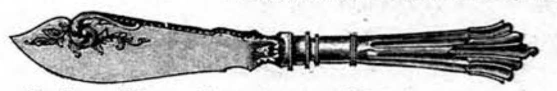
Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver. Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.



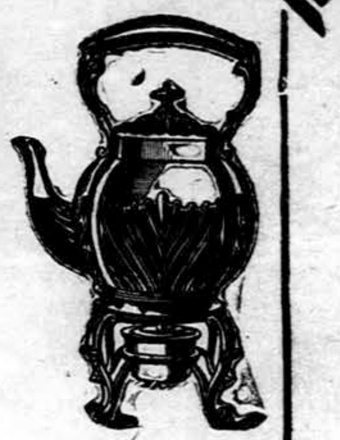
Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30.
Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.



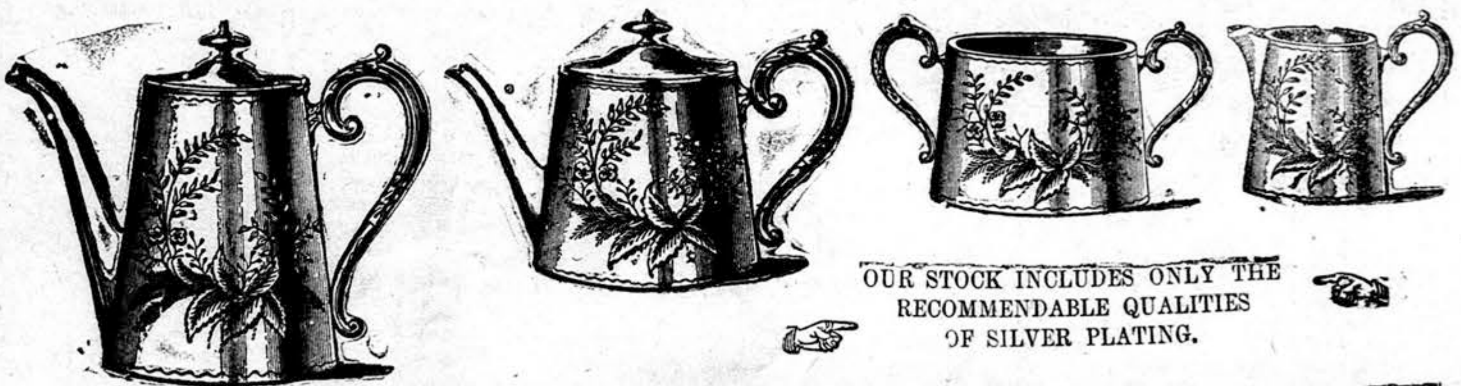
Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle: Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.



Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved. Rs. 32.

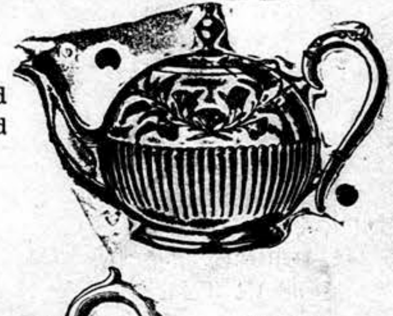


Spirit Kettle.
Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.

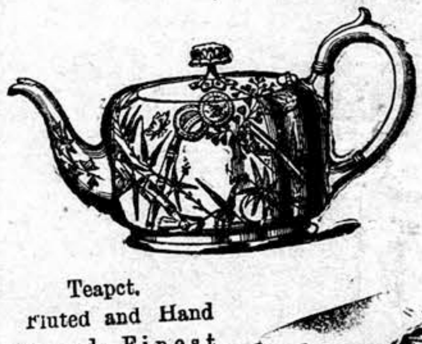


Complete
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE,
4 pieces.
Floral engraving as illustrated,
Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.
Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

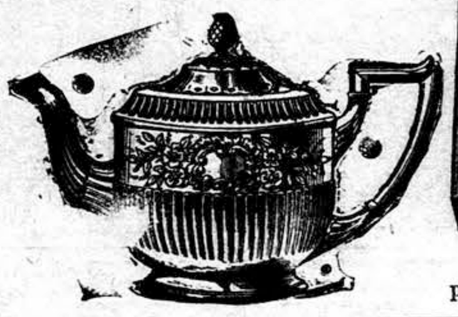
OUR STOCK INCLUDES ONLY THE
RECOMMENDABLE QUALITIES
OF SILVER PLATING.



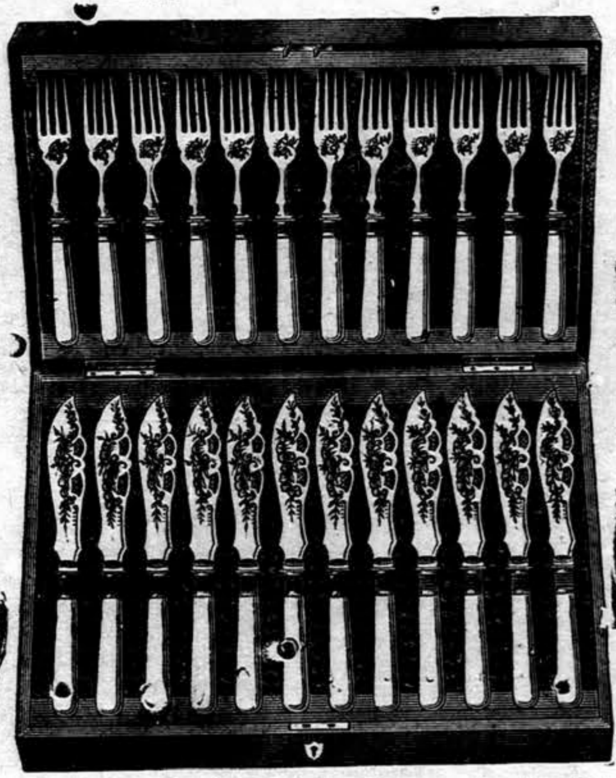
Teapot.
Fluted and engraved Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 20.



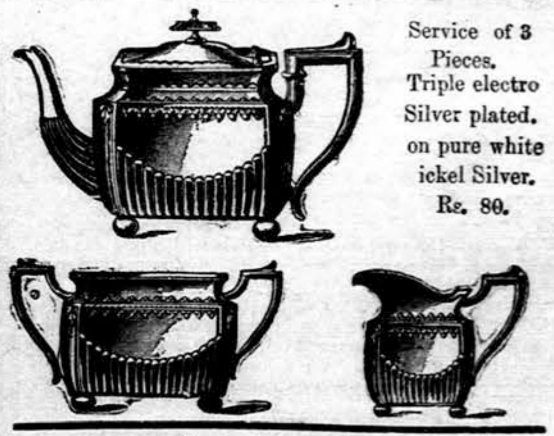
Teapot.
Choicely Engraved Best Silver Plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 26.



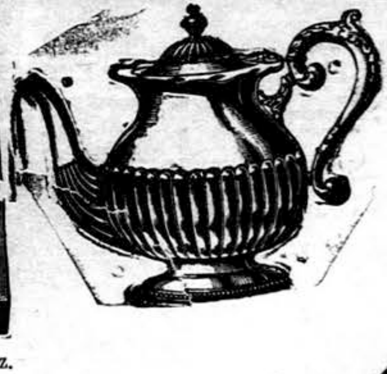
Teapot.
Fluted and Hand engraved. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
Rs. 56.



E. P. Fish Knives, Silver ferrules, Ivory handles. Doz. pairs in case, Rs. 75, ½ dozen pairs in case, Rs. 42.



Service of 3 Pieces.
Triple electro Silver plated.
on pure white ickel Silver.
Rs. 80.



Teapot
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 22.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

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SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

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